

CONTRACT 169

REPORT NO. 1

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UPPER ATMOSPHERE WINDS FROM

GUN LAUNCHED VERTICAL PROBES

(Barbados, July 1964-August 1965)

SPACE INSTRUMENTS RESEARCH, INC.



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UPPER ATMOSPHERE WINDS FROM GUN LAUNCHED VERTICAL PROBES (Barbados, July 1964-August 1965)

Prepared for

U. S. Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

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#### INTRODUCTION

A continuing study of upper atmospheric winds over the lower West Indies has been made possible by the firing of high altitude ballistic probes from a sixteen-inch gun located on the Island of Barbados. These firings are being carried out by the U.S. Army Ballistic Research Laboratoriss, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Murphy, and by the Space Research Enstitute of McGill University, Canada, under the direction of Dr. G.V. Bull.

Atmospheric winds are studied by releasing chemical trails from the gun fired probes during the upper portion of their trajectories. To date, the primary chemical which has been released is trimethyl aluminum (TMA). TMA produces a chemiluminescent glow in regions of the atmosphere above 85 kilometers, thus allowing the trails to be photographed while being distorted by upper atmosphere winds. The photographs can then be reduced by Space Instruments Research using computer techniques to provide wind information.

Although the data reduction given in this report is funded directly by the U.S. Army, it is part of a joint U.S.-Canadian HARP-McGill program which is supported by the U.S. Army and the Canadian Department of Defense Production.

The purpose of this report is to summarize results of these studies for the period from July, 1964, through August, 1965.

#### DATA ACQUILITION

The chemical trails are formed almost vertically over the island of Barbados (longitude 59.40W, latitude 13.00N) and extend from an altitude of 85 kilometers through apogee. In some firings, TMA is also released on the down leg of the trajectory. To the unaided eye, the chemical release first appears as a straight white trail resembling a jet contrail. Within a minute or so, the trail is distorted into strange shapes by the upper atmospheric winds, and fades from view within fifteen minutes after initial release.

Space Instruments Research has established eight photographic triangulation stations on the islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, with two sites per island. Sites were also located on St. Lucia during one of the earlier series. These islands are located to the west and south of Barbados at distances of 190 to 290 kilometers. While only one site on each of two islands is needed for data reduction purposes, the eight sites have been found necessary because of cloud conditions in the area.

Equipment at each site, built by SIR, consists of a camera unit containing two seven-inch focal length cameras mounted on a concrete pedestal and an electronic camera control. Cameras are automatically pulsed to take exposures of 3, 6, and 12 seconds duration every thirty seconds.

Since commercial power is either unreliable or unavailable at most site locations. SIR has developed a bettery operated 115-volt power supply for the control equipment. The power supply is tuningfork controlled and provides 60 cycle power with an accuracy of 0.005%

for the camera programmer so that pictures can be taken simultaneously at each site. A data chamber on each camera unit records time as well as shot and site information in the corner of each frame of film.

A short wave radio net connecting all sites and the launch control center has been installed by SIR to enable the launch control officer on Barbados to be informed of weather conditions on the islands and to synchronize picture-taking operations with the firing of the gun. Most sites are operated by local personnel, trained by SIR.

During a typical night's operation, the gun is fired at one to two-hour intervals, weather permitting, from sunset to sunrise.

Photographs are taken by all sites while the trail is visible. The film is returned to Atlanta for processing and data reduction.

#### DA1A REDUCTION

Upper atmospheric winds are determined by means of several computer programs from measurements taken from pictures of the trails.

As the method used is basically three dimensional triangulation using spherical trigonometry, it is necessary to know precisely the direction each camera was pointed during a given firing. The direction is determined by first taking accurate measurements of the locations of several star images on the film and then computing the azimuth and elevation of the optical axis of the camera by means of a computer program, making use of the celestial coordinates of some 6,000 stars which have been stored on magnetic tape.

Wind speeds and directions are then determined from the location of the trail in space at a succession of known times. The location is found using either a point position or trail position program or both and depends on the nature of the chemical release.

Point location method. If the chemical release exhibits discrete points (resulting either from turbulence or from the nature of the release mechanism) and these points can be identified on films from two or more islands, the point location program can be used to calculate the position of each point in longitude, latitude, and altitude above sea level from measurements taken from the films. These calculations are made from data taken at successive times. A wind program can then calculate both vertical and horizontal winds from the motion of these points as a function of time.

Trail location method. Most of the chemical releases produce a smooth trail having few, if any, identifiable points. In such cases.

film image of the trail are fed into the computer from data from two or more islands. The trail location program attempts to triangulate each point from one site with many points from another site, finally choosing points from both sites whose optical paths from camera into space form the closest spatial intersection. After doing many hundreds of such calculations, the computer is able to construct coordinates for a mathematical curve in the shape of the trail in space. Then, as with the point location program, winds can be determined from the motion of the curve with time. Here, however, it must be assumed that vertical winds are essentially zero. This assumption is borne out by previous studies which have shown vertical winds in this altitude region to be of the order of a few meters per second compared to horizontal winds ranging up to 150 meters per second.

Corrections for such variables as atmospheric refraction, rotation of camera about optical axis, and camera focal length variations are incorporated into the programs to maintain high accuracy. Focal length and camera rotation are in fact calculated from measurements of the positions of star images on the films.

#### INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The remainder of this report presents the results of wind studies from eighteen shots. For each shot, results are first shown in tabular form, followed by plots of wind velocity, heading, components, and shear.

In nearly all cases, winds were calculated at altitude intervals of one kilometer. Points on the various plots show the actual computed results as listed in the table preceding the plot. A curve has been fitted to each set of points to aid in detecting wind patterns and to indicate reliability of the plotted results. Each curve has been drawn with a knowledge of intermediate results leading to the wind calculations and of the consistency of the winds as calculated between each of the five or six time intervals used. In cases where point-to-point curve fitting was not thought to reflect actual variations in wind velocity, heading, components, or shear, a more appropriate smooth curve has been drawn. Otherwise the curves are fitted directly to the data points. Results of certain portions of the trails are at times less accurate than others due to the spacial orientation of those trail segments relative to the available photographic stations. Less accurate data also can result from photographs obscured by haze and clouds and from trails of short duration.

Wind velocity plot. This plot shows the velocity of the wind vector in meters per second as a function of height in kilometers above sea level.

Wind heading plot. The wind vector is considered to point in the direction toward which the wind is moving. The heading plot shows

the direction of this vector in degrees clockwise from north as seen from above. Thus a wind heading toward the east would be ninety degrees.

Wind components plot. While plots of wind heading and velocity do completely describe the wind vector, it has been found helpful in studying wind patterns to present the north-south and east-west velocity components of the vector. In the north-south plot, north is positive; south is negative. In the east-west plot, east is positive, wast negative. Components are plotted in meters per second versus height in kilometers.

Wind shear plot. Of considerable interest in upper atmospheric wind studies is the wind chear, or rate of change of velocity with altitude. Shear is plotted in component form showing north-south and east-west shears in meters per second per kilometer versus height in kilometers. The shear components are not listed in tabular form as they are calculated from the curves fitted to the plots of wind velocity components rather than from the points themselves. This approach was found necessary to provide realistic values of wind shear.

TABLE OF TRAIL INFORMATION

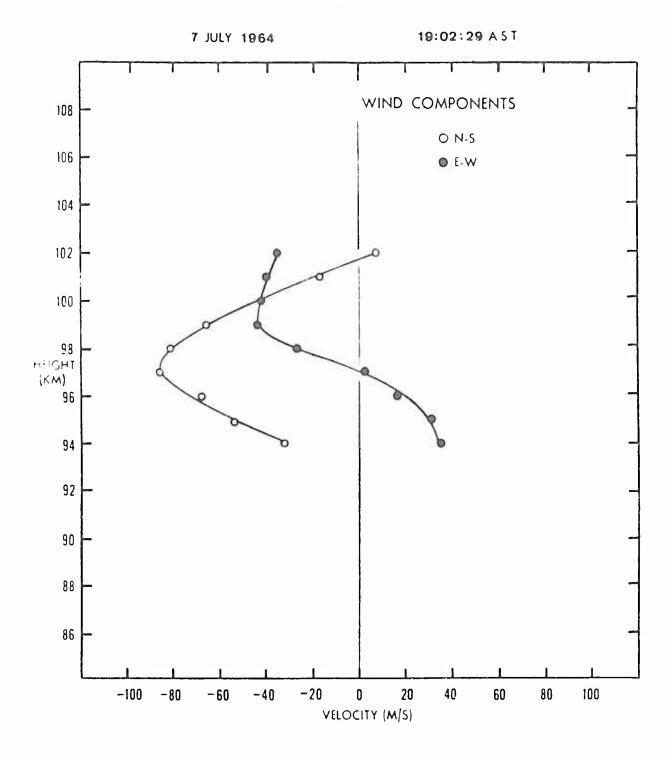
Trail				
No.	Name	Dato	Time (AST)	Altitudes (Km)
1	Iris	7 July 1964	19:02:29	94-102
2	Janet	7 July 1964	21:10:00	87-95
3	Sharon	22 July 1964	19:00:00	95–98
4	Quennio	24 July 1964	19:45:00	90-96
5	Lupaoa	23 March 1965	21:24:03	92-114
6	Miami	24 March 1965	01:03:00	101-110
7	Nootka	27 March 1965	02:20:00	92-111
8	Ottawa	28 March 1965	20:01:50	105-119
9	Pueblo	28 March 1965	22:20:00	90-117
10	Marius	3 June 1965	19:57:00	102-114
11	Nero	3 June 1965	22:41:00	88-94
12	Elagabulus	4 June 1965	01:34:56	91-121
13	Fablus	4 June 1965	03:17:00	92-107
14	Ovid	9 June 1965	21:57:00	95-103
15	Cicero	9 June 1965	23:57:50	91-103
16	Pliny	10 June 1965	21:07:00	97-108
17	Tiberius	5 August 1965	20:20:30	95-107
18	Umbria	6 August 1965	02:44:00	94-106

#### SECTION I

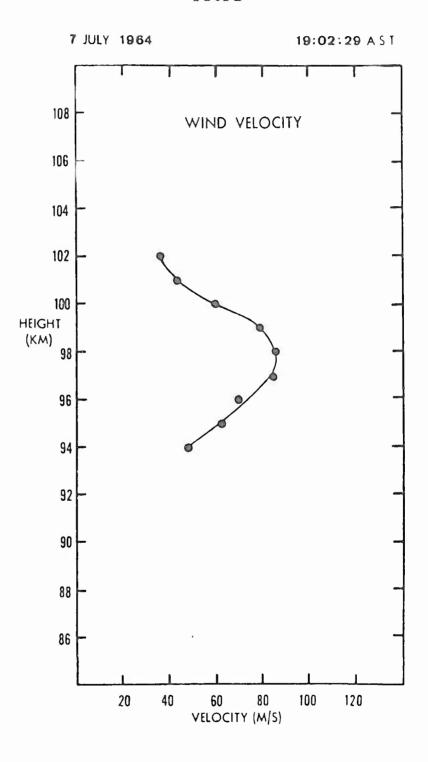
FOUR TRAIL RELEASES July 7-25, 1964

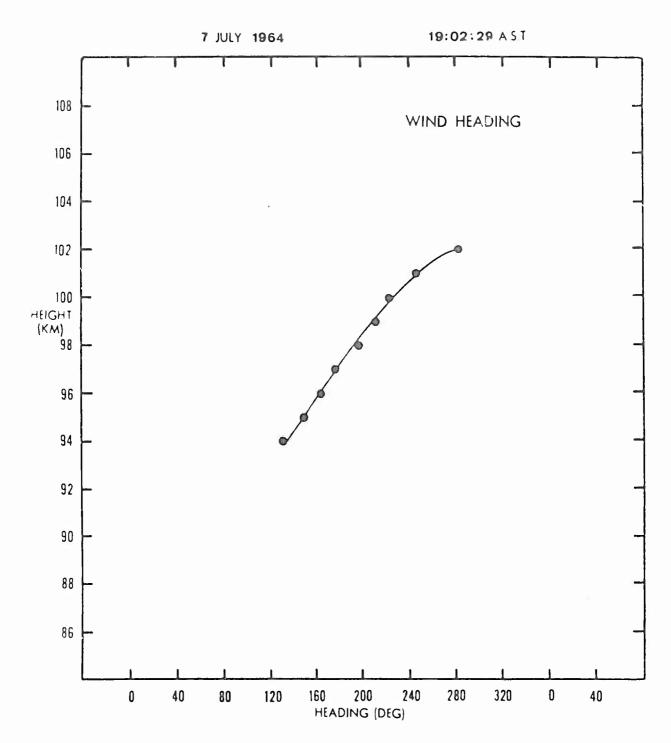
SHOT IRIS 7 JULY 1964 19-02-29 AST

	WIND	WIND	WIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-5	E - W
94.0	132 • 7	47 • 2	-32 • 0	34 • 7
95.0	150.0	61 • 8	-53.5	30.9
96.0	165.6	69.9	-67.7	17.4
97.0	178.1	85 • 4	-85 • 4	2 • 8
98.0	198.1	85 • 4	-81 • 1	-26.5
99.0	213.6	78 • 9	-65.7	-43.7
100.0	224.9	59 • 1	-41.8	-41.7
101.0	247.3	42 • 8	-16.5	-39.5
102.0	283.2	35 • 4	8 • 0	-34.4

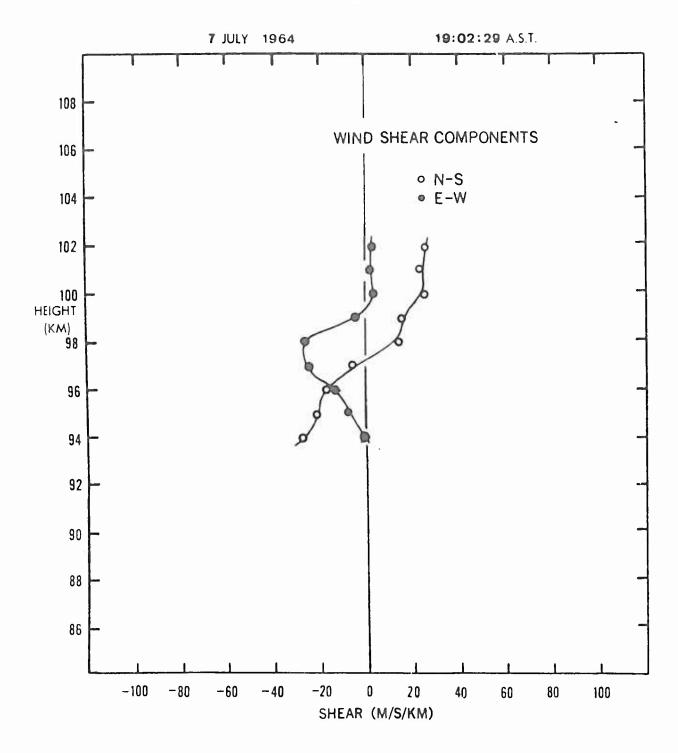


IRIS





IRiS



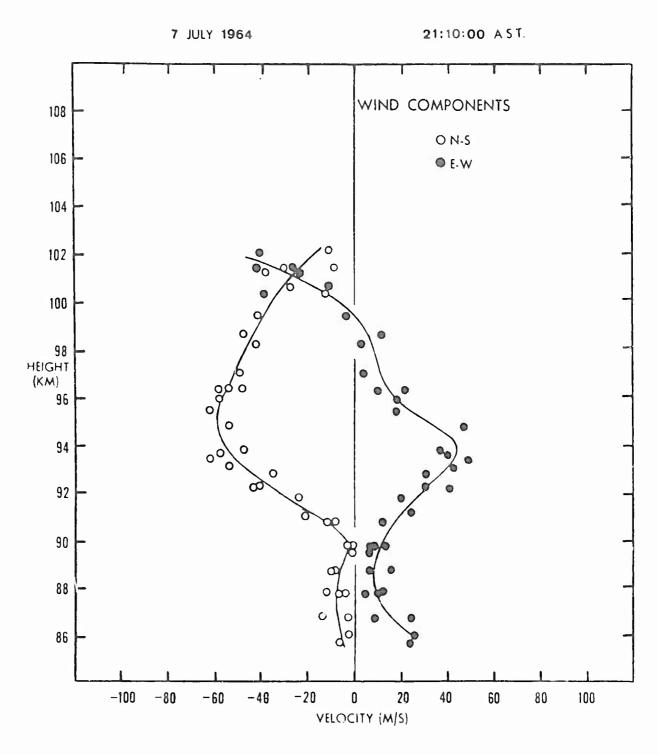
	WIND	WIND	WIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-w
87.0	117.3	28 • 1	-12.9	25.0
88.0	121.2	12.3	-6 • 4	10.5
89.0	119.6	18.7	-9.3	16.3
90.0	86.9	13.9	0 • 7	13.7
91.0	118.2	15 • 0	-7 • 1	13.2
92.0	138.7	30.6	-23.0	20.2
93.0	138.3	46 • 2	-34.5	30.7
94.0	141.9	60.3	-47.4	37.2
95 4 0	138.9	71.5	-53.9	47.0

SHOT JANET 7 JULY 1964 21-10-00 AST DOWN TRAIL

ALTITUDE	WIND HEADING	WIND VELOCITY	WIND	COMPONENTS (M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-W
86.0	102.9	25.6	-5.7	24.9
87.0	100.6	9 • 2	$-1 \cdot 7$	9.0
88 • C	122.0	6 • 2	-3.3	5 • 3
89.0	137.0	10.5	-7 • 7	7 • 1
90.0	109•2	7 • 3	-2 • 4	6.9
91.0	131.8	16.8	-11 • 2	12.5

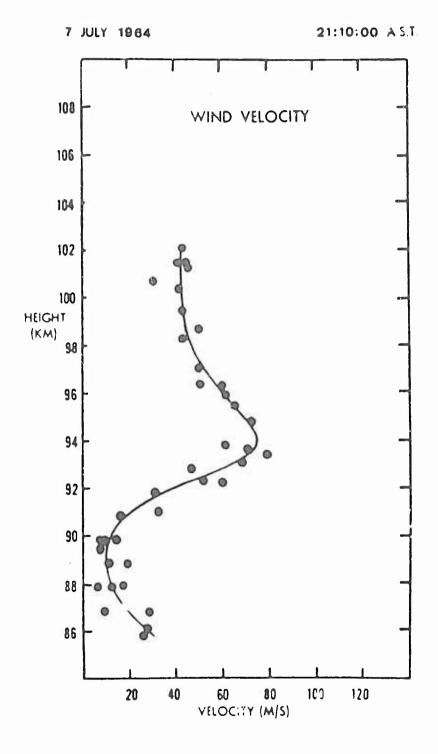
	WIND	MIND	MIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-W
93.8	145.0	70 • 4	-57.7	40 • 4
91.2	129.3	32 • 1	-20.3	24.8
97.2	175.3	49.2	-49.0	4.0
98.8	166.6	49.2	-47.8	11.4
98 • 4	176.0	42 • 1	-42.0	2.9
96.5	170.4	59 • 6	-58.7	9.9
95.6	163.9	64 • 8	-62.3	18-0
100.8	202.1	29.3	-27.2	-11.0
101.6	221.3	39.8	-29.9	-26.2
99.6	185.0	42.0	-41.8	-3.6
102.2	255.0	42 • 0	-10.9	-40.5
100.5	252.6	40.4	-12.1	-38.6
101.4	211.3	44.6	-38.2	-23.2
96.5	168.2	49.2	-48 • 1	10.1
86.3	93.3	26.7	-1.5	26.6
90.0	106.9	9.1	-2.6	8.7
88.1	131.2	17.0	-11.2	12.8
89.7	93.2	7.0	-0.4	7.0
101.6	258.5	43.3	-8.7	-42.4
96.5	158.4	58.4	-54.3	
96.1	162.3	60.7	-57.9	21.5
93.6	141.5	78.5	-61.5	18.5
93.3	141.7	67.8	-53 • 2	48.9
92.5	142.4	51.0		42.1
92.4	136.0	59.3	-40 • 4	31.1
1 -020	15000	27.63	-42 . 7	41.2

JANET



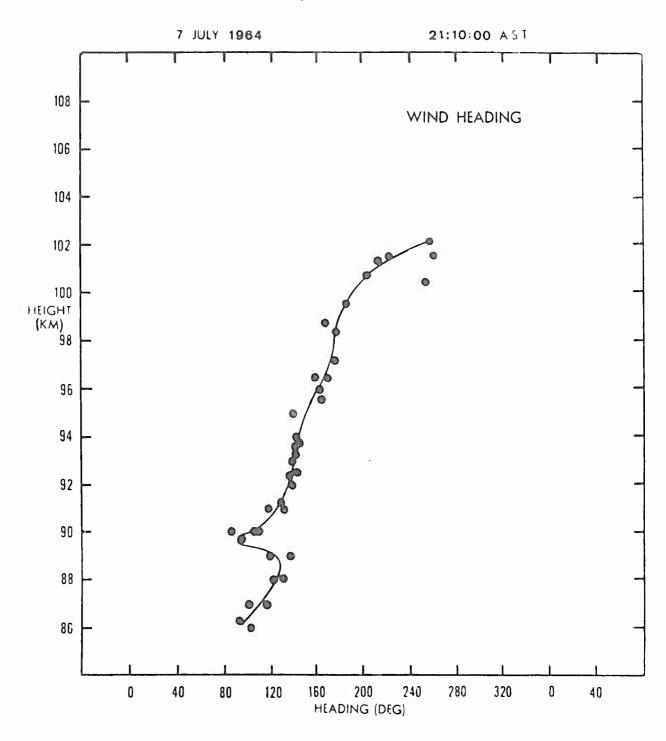
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JANET

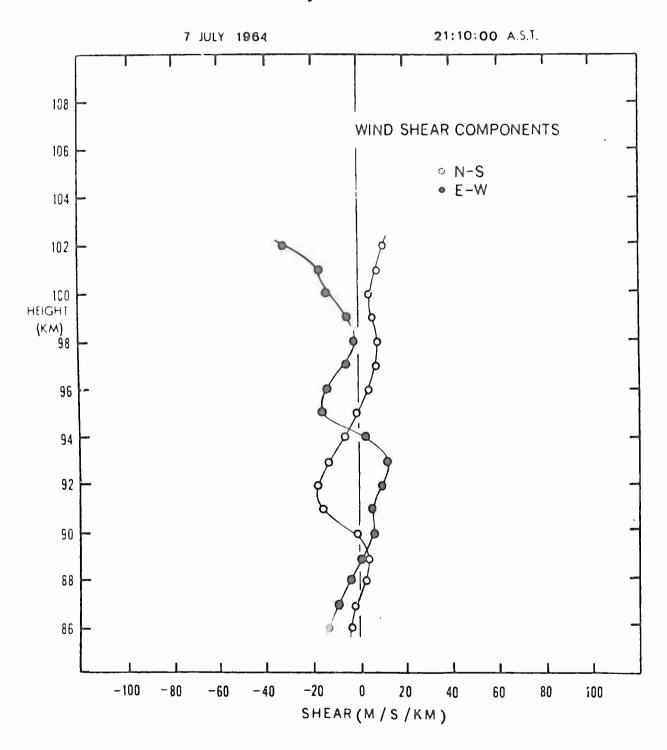


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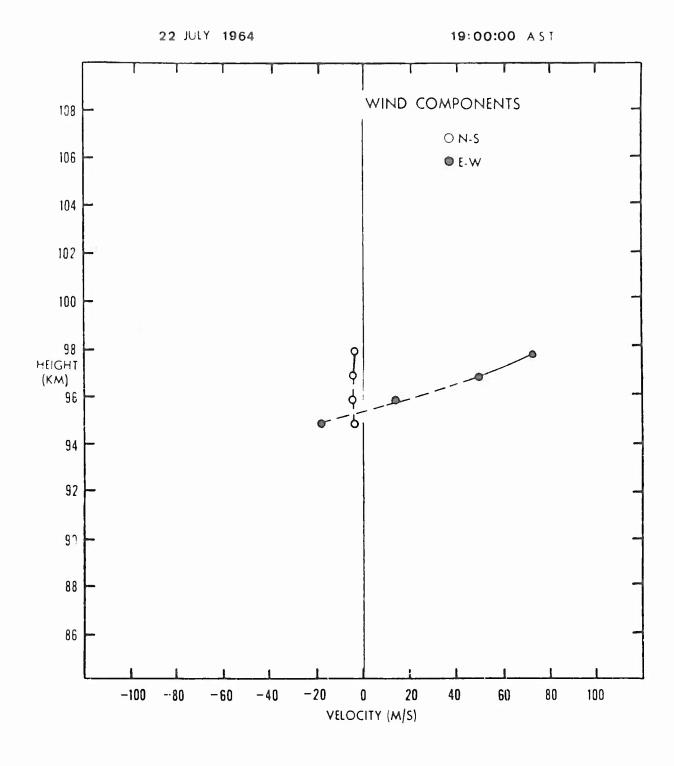


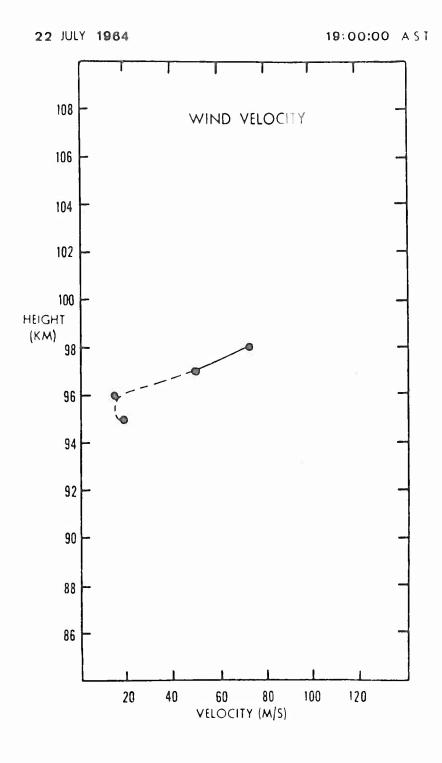
SHOT SHA	RON	22 JULY	1964	19-00-00 AST
ALTITUDE	WIND HEADING	WIND VELOCITY	WIND	COMPONENTS (M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	c - W
95.0	257.7	18.9	-4.0	-18.5
96.0	112.3	14.8	-5.6	13.7
97.0	95.9	49.3	-5 • 1	49.0
98.0	93.6	72.1	-4.6	71.9

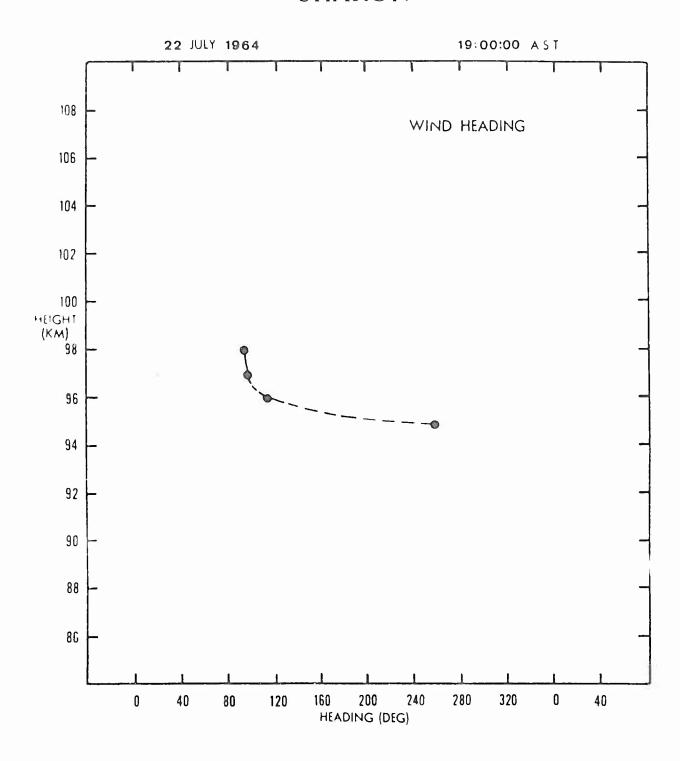
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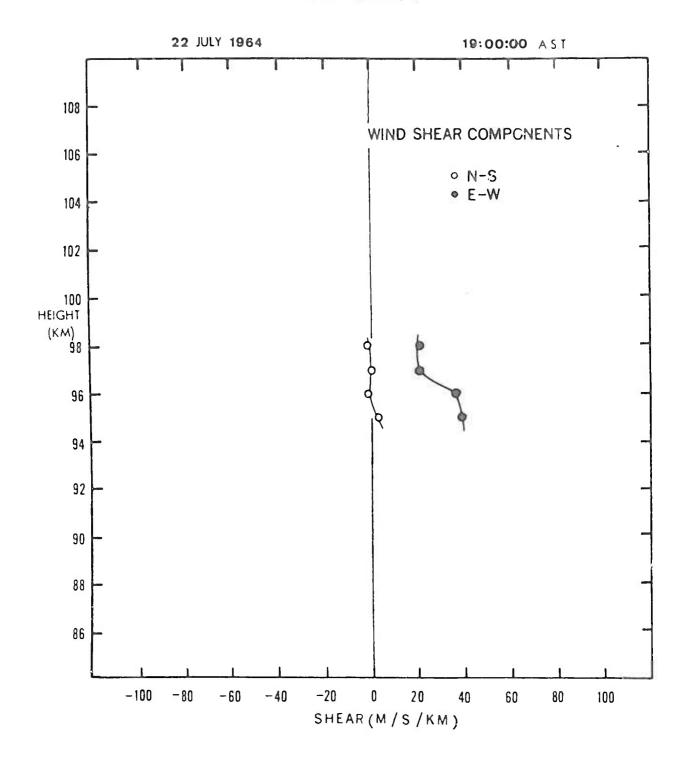
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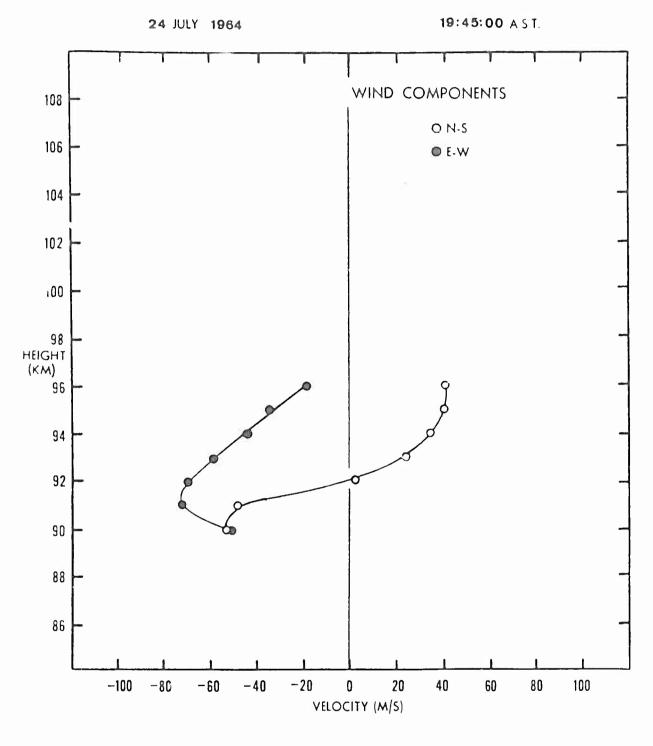


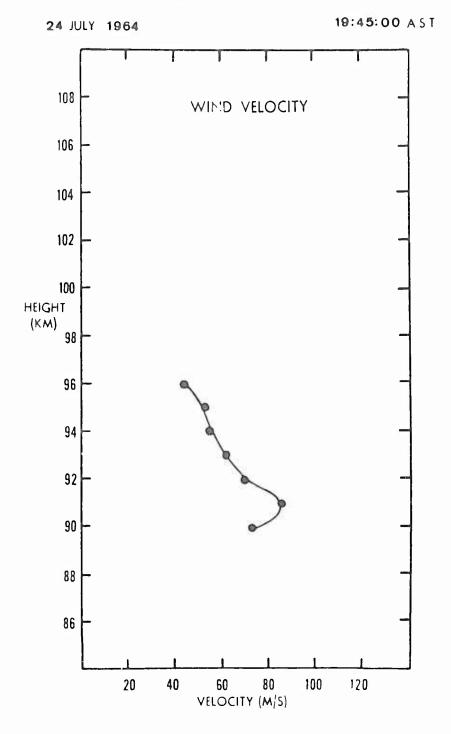




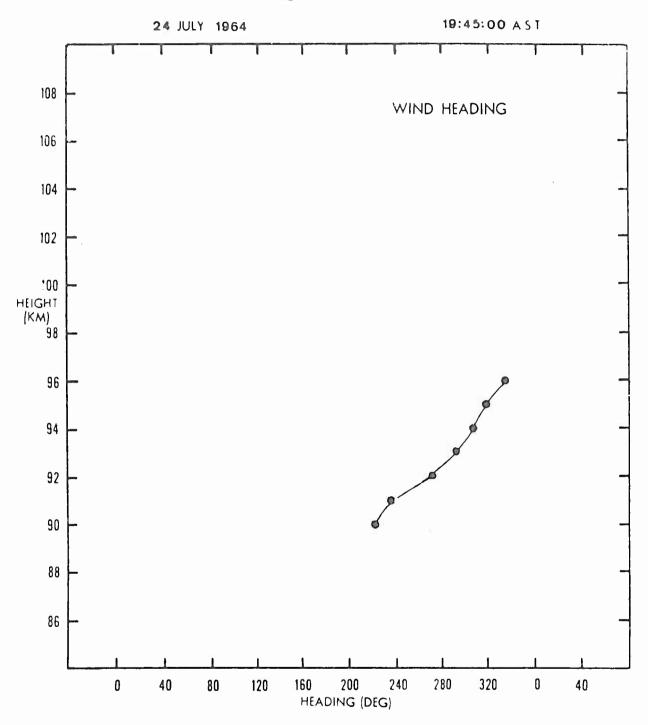


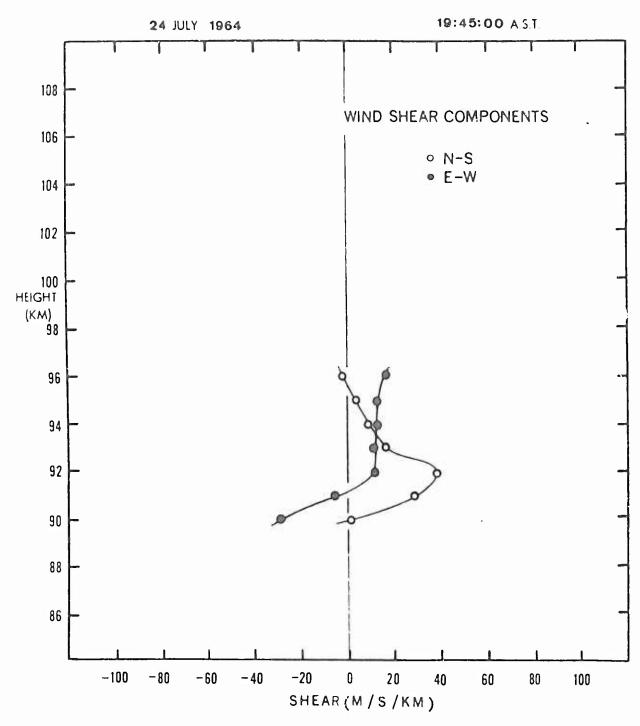
SHOT	QUE	ENIE	24 JULY	1964	19-45-00 AST
ALTITU	D.E.	GNIW	MIND	WIND	COMPONENTS
	טב	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)		(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E - W
90.0		223.7	73 • 8	-53.4	-51.0
91.0		236.2	86 • 8	-48.3	-72.2
92.0		272.7	69 • 3	3.3	-69.2
93.0		292.8	62.9	24.4	-58.0
94.0		308 • 6	55.7	34.7	-43.5
95.0		319.8	53 • 0	40.5	-34.2
96.0		336.1	44.5	40.6	-18.0





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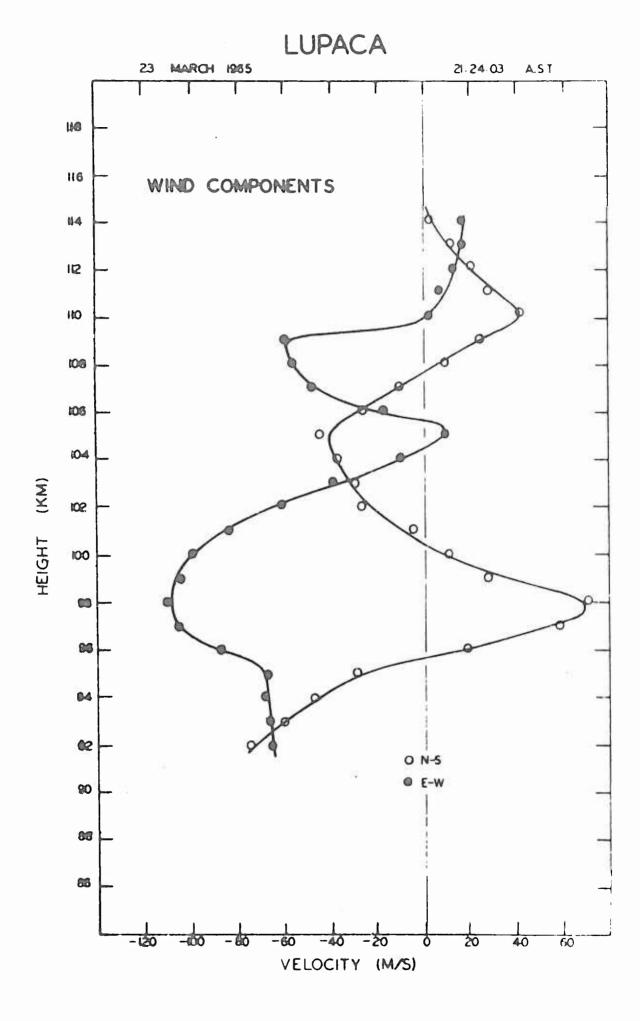


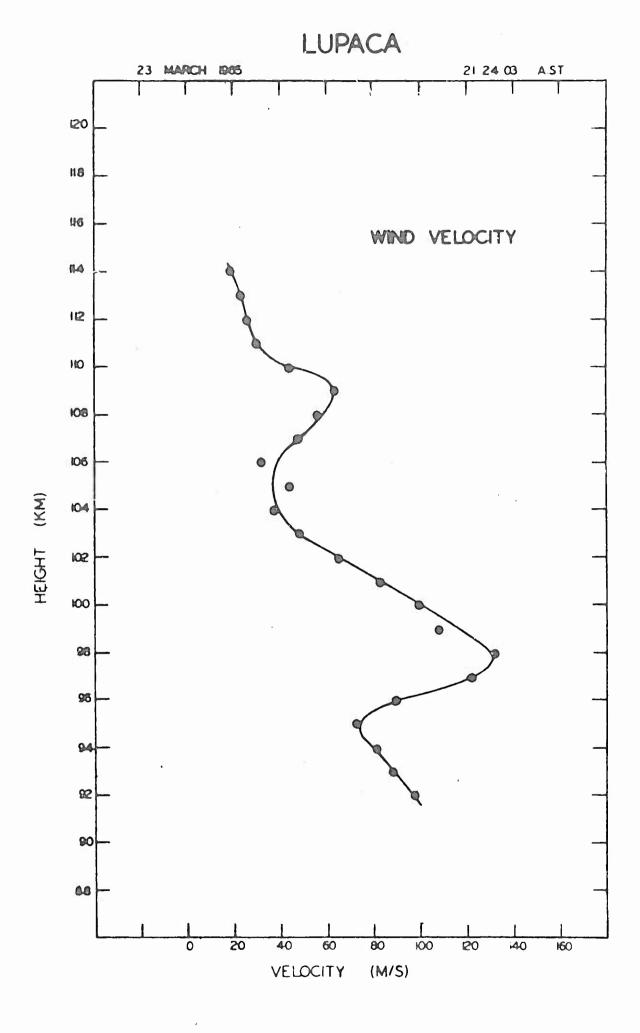


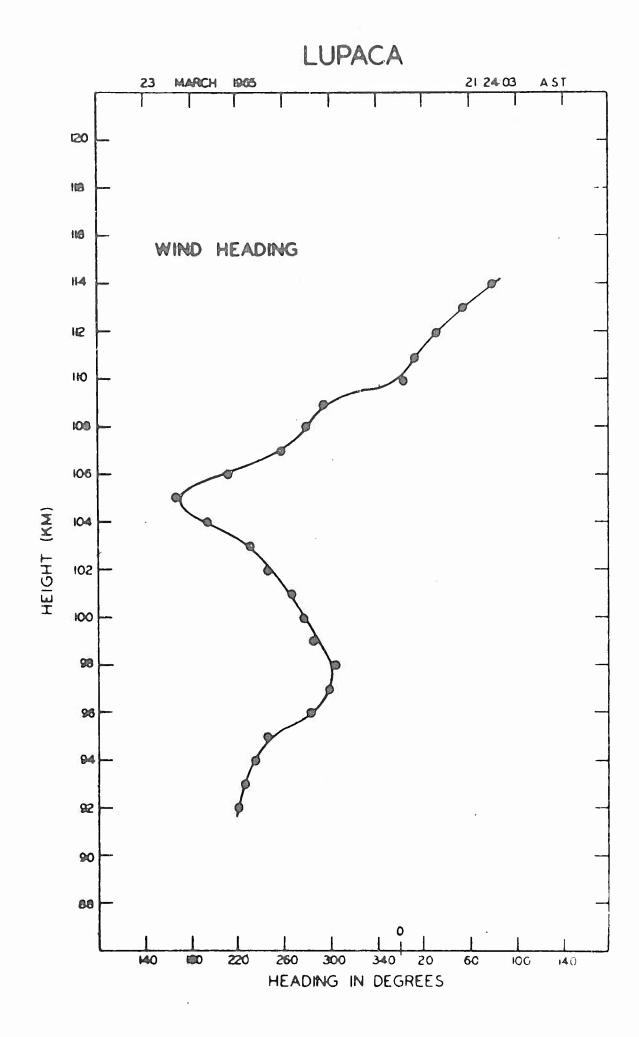
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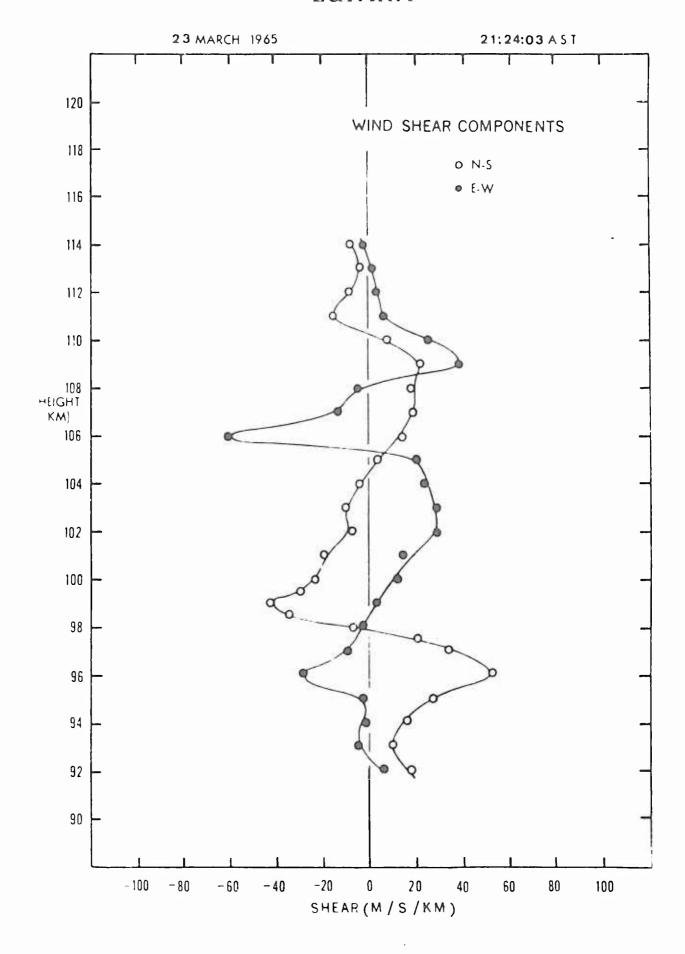
FIVE TRAIL RELEASES March 23-28, 1965

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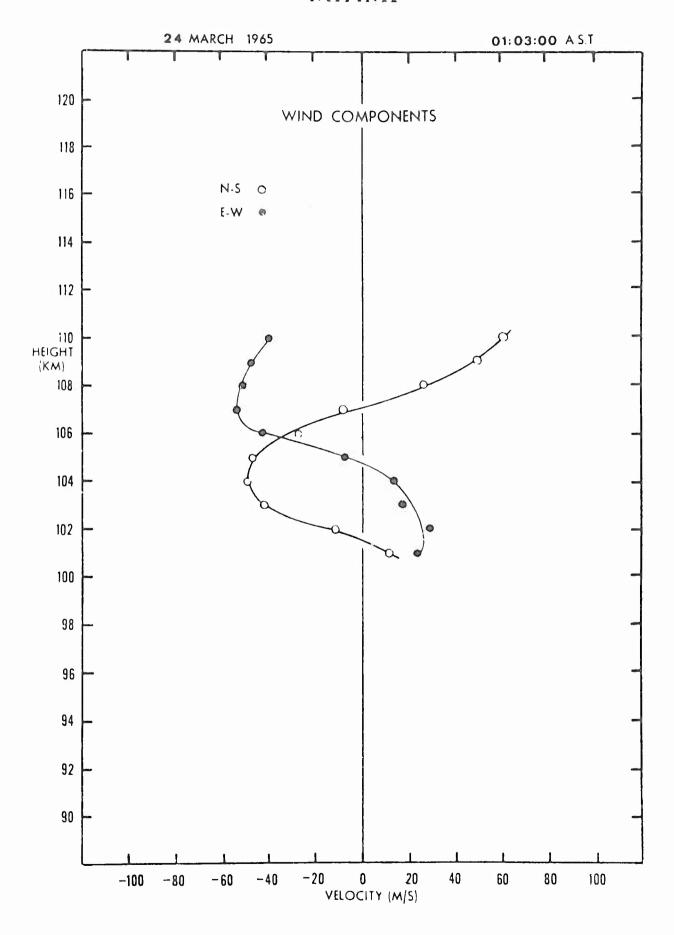


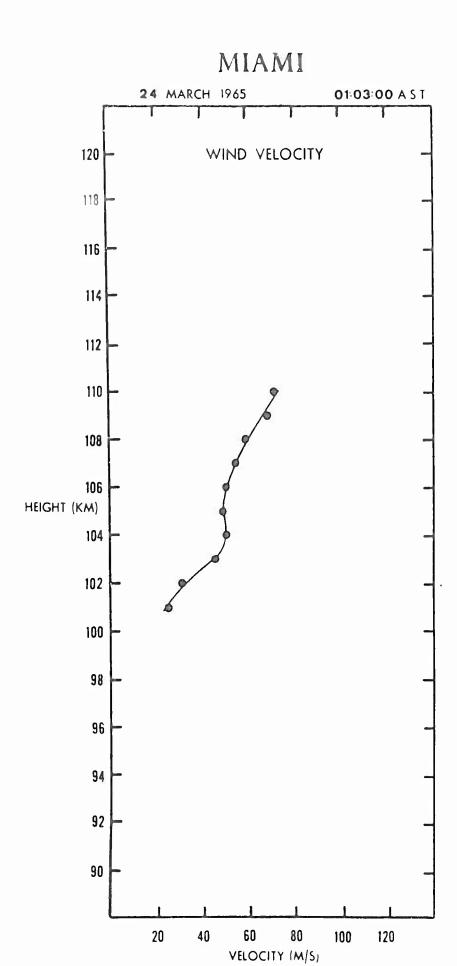




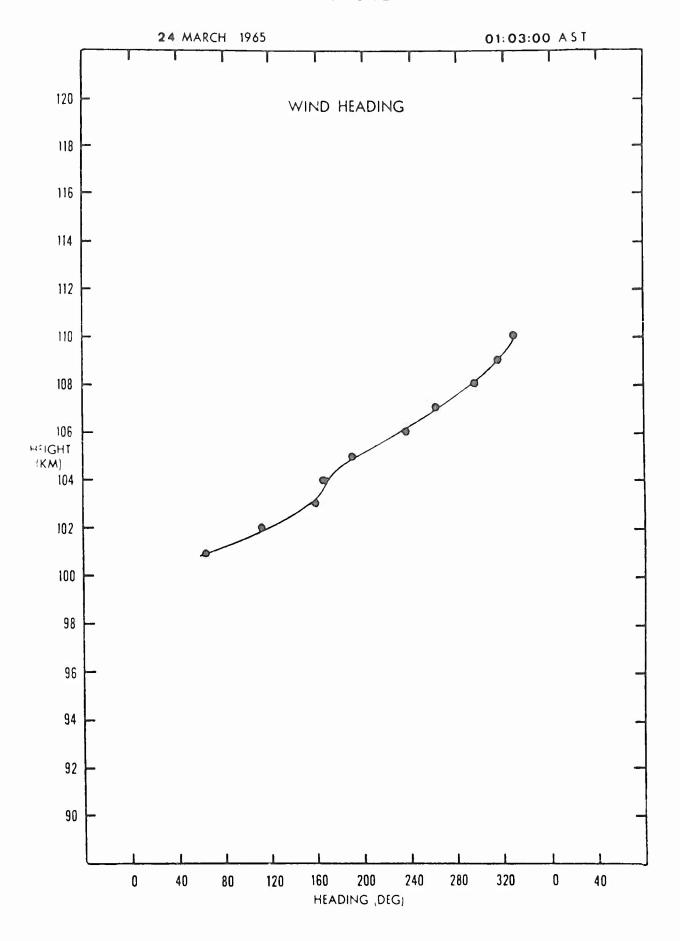


SHOT	MIAMI	24 MARCH	1965	01-0 :-00 AST
	WIND	WIND	WIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUD	E HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E - M
101.0	. 64.2	25.2	11.0	22.7
102.0	112.1	31.1	-11.7	28 • 8
103.0	159.0	45.5	-42.5	16.3
104.0	165.0	50 • 4	-48 . 7	13.0
105.0	189.4	48 • 1	-47.4	-7.9
106.0	237.3	50.0	-27.0	-42.1
107-0	261.6	54.2	-7.9	-53.7
108.0	296.9	58 • 1	26.3	-51.8
109.0	317.0	68 • 4	50 • 1	-46.6
110.0	328.3	72 • 4	61.6	-38 • 1

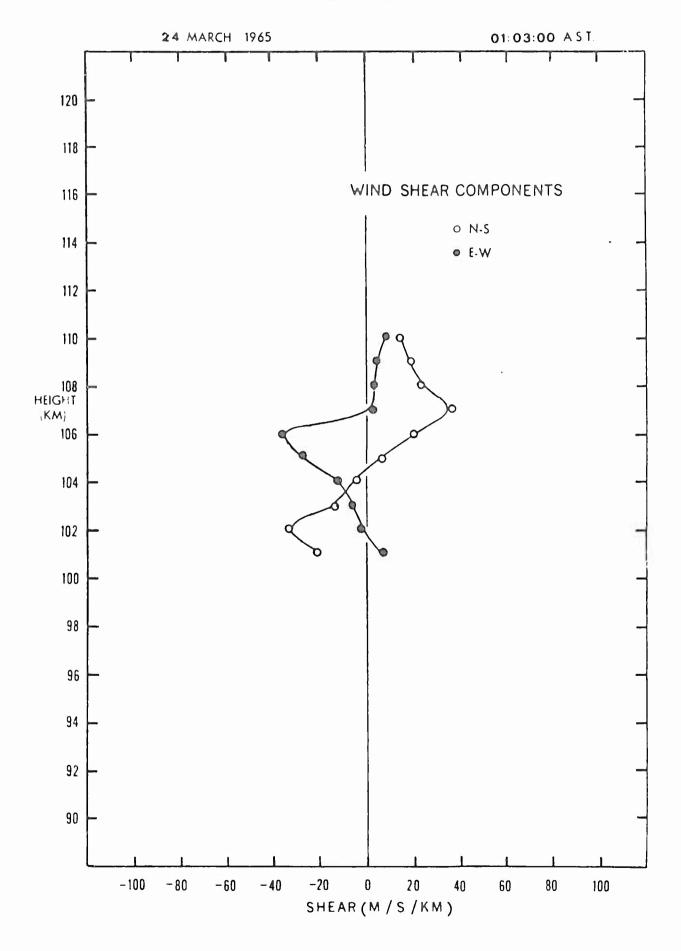




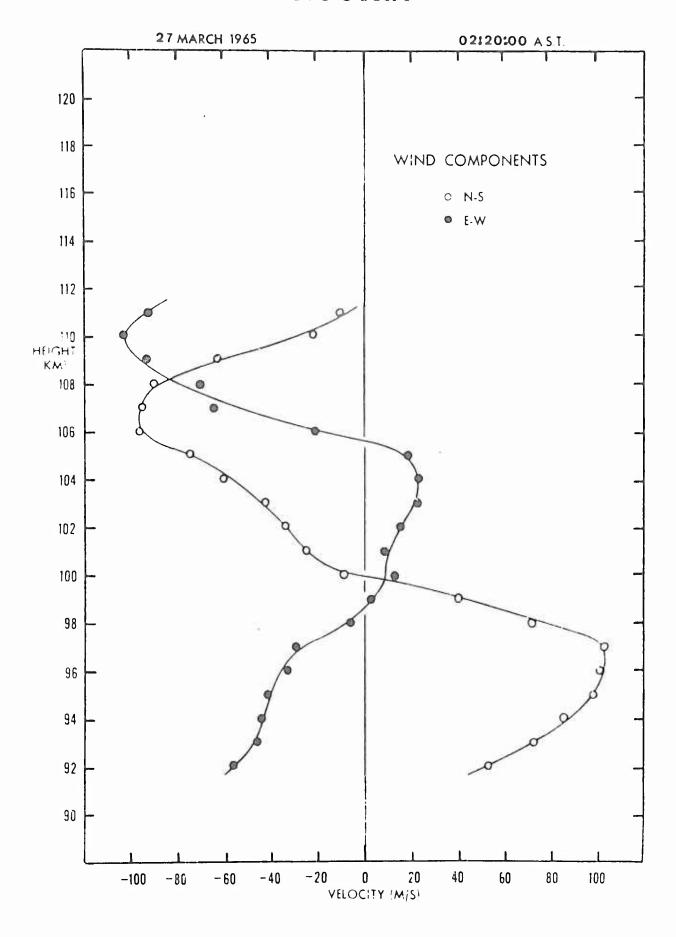
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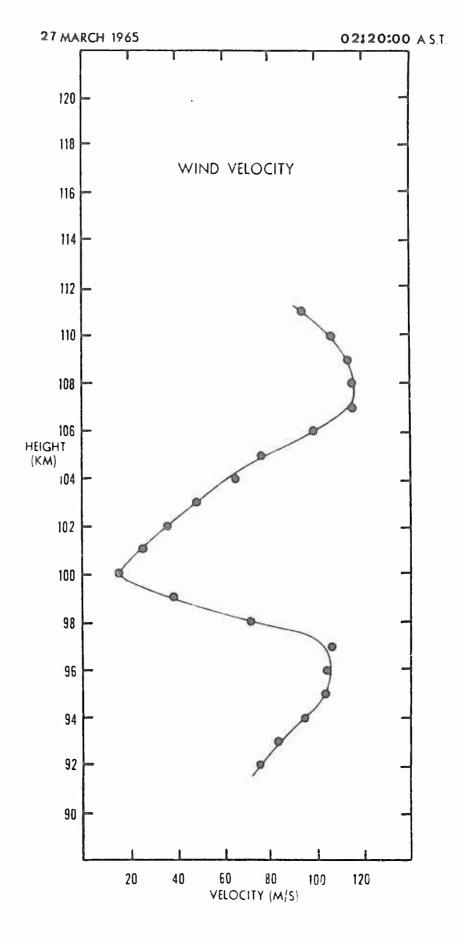


## MIAMI

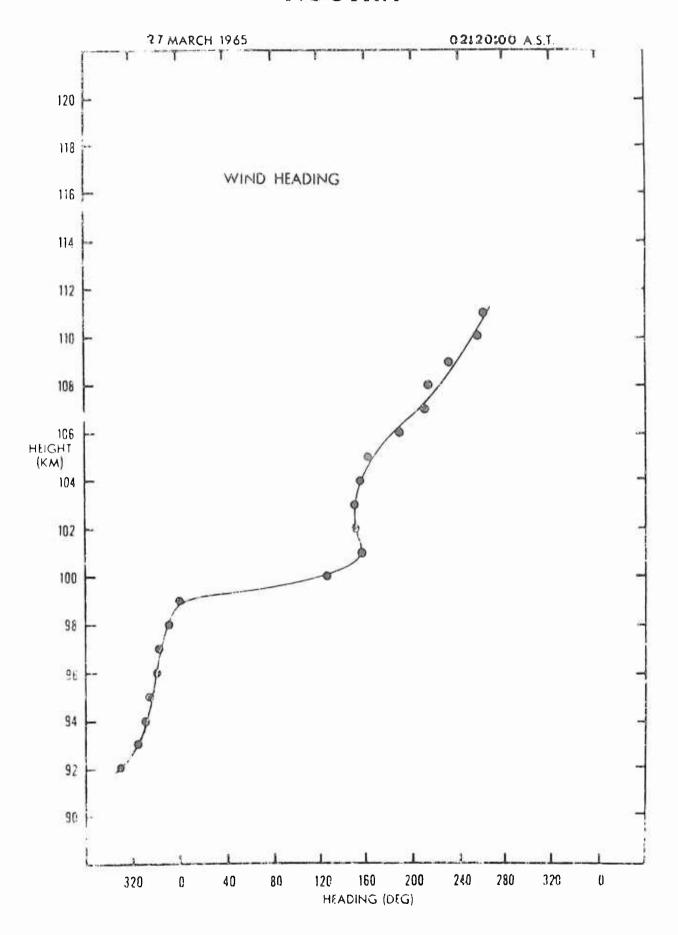


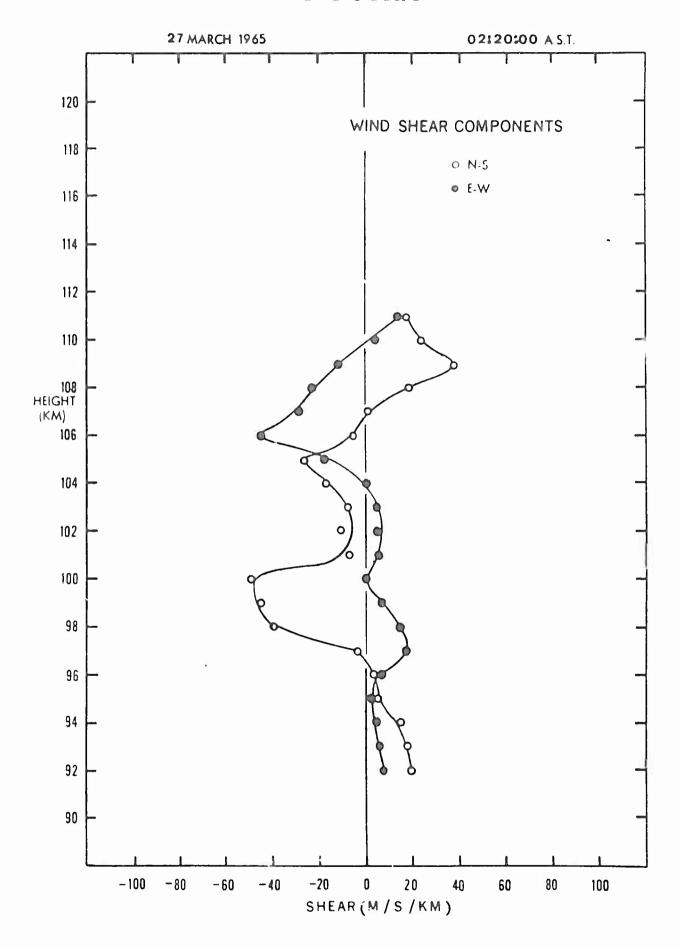
	WIND	GNIW	WIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	£ - *
92.0	312.4	77.4	52.2	-57.2
93.0	327.4	85 • 8	72.3	-46.3
94.0	331.8	96 • 1	84.7	-45 • 3
95.0	336.6	105 • 6	96.8	-42.0
96.0	341.4	105.5	100.0	-31.5
97.0	343.6	106 • 7	102 • 4	-30.1
98.0	354.6	71.8	71 • 4	-6.7
99.0	2 • 9	39 * 0	39.0	2.5
100.0	130.6	15 • 6	-10 • 1	11.8
101.0	160.6	26 • 5	-25.0	8 • 8
102.0	157.1	36.9	-34.0	14 • 4
103.0	153.1	48 • 7	-43.4	22 • 1
104.0	159.9	65.0	-61 • 1	22.3
105.0	166 • 2	77.3	-75.0	18.5
106.0	192.7	99 • 1	-96 • 6	-21.8
107.0	214.5	115.6	-95.2	-65 • 5
108.0	218.1	115 • 4	-90.8	-71 • 3
109.0	235.7	113.1	-63.8	-93.4
110.0	258.0	105.4	-21.9	-103.1
111.0	262.9	93.5	-11.6	-92.8



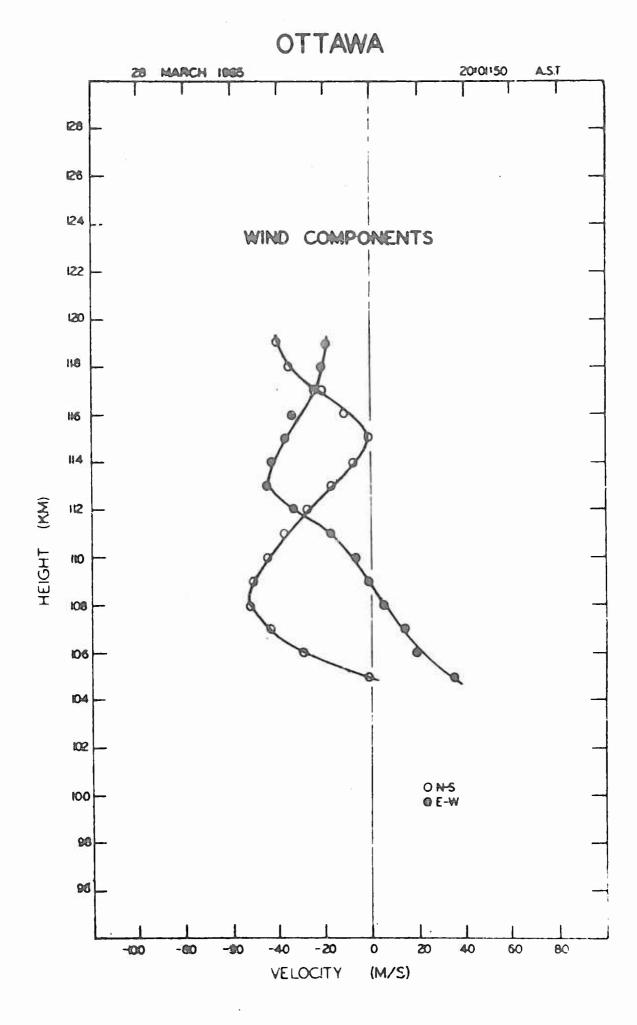


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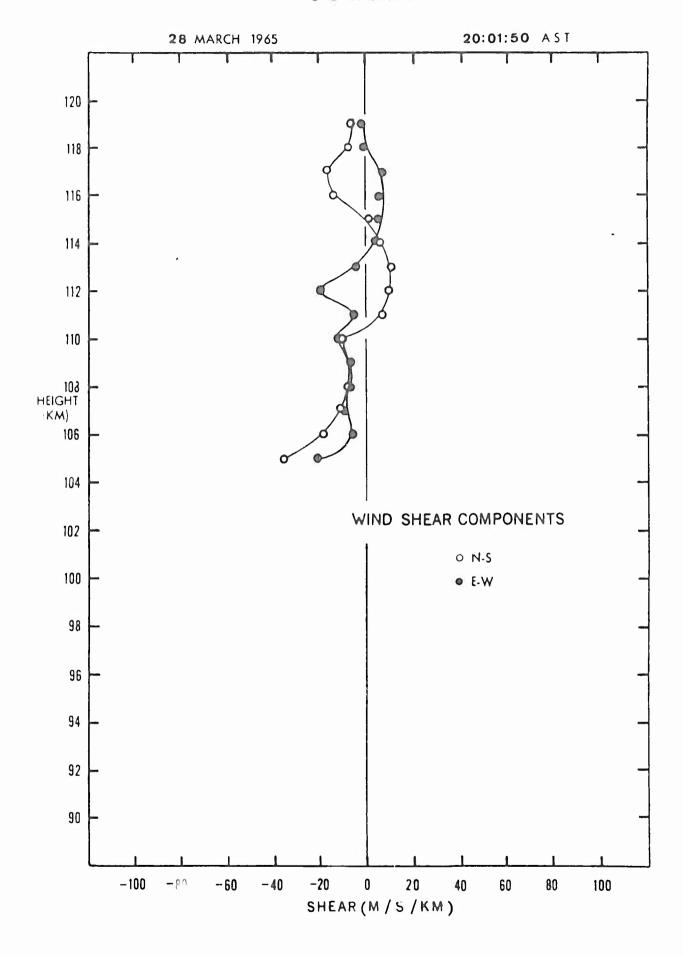




SHOT	OTTAWA	28 MARCH	1965	20-01-50 AST
	MIND	WIND	WIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUD	E HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-W
105.0	91.4	35 • 3	-0.9	35.3
106.0	146.6	35 • 2	-29.3	19.4
107.0	161.5	45 • 0	-42.7	14.3
108.0	174.4	52 • 6	-52 • 3	5 • 2
109.0	180.7	51 • 2	-51 • 2	-0.6
110.0	188.3	44.5	-44.0	-6 • 4
111.0	205.5	41.3	-37.3	-17.8
112.0	231.3	42 • 8	-26 .8	-33.4
113.0	249.0	48.5	-17.4	-45.2
114.0	260.0	43 • 8	-7.6	-43.1
115.0	267.3	37.0	-1.7	-37.0
116.0	252.9	35.9	-10 • 6	-34.3
117.0	227.4	30.3	-20.5	-22.3
118.0		41.3	-35 • 2	-21.5
119.0	205.8	44.9	-40.4	-19.6



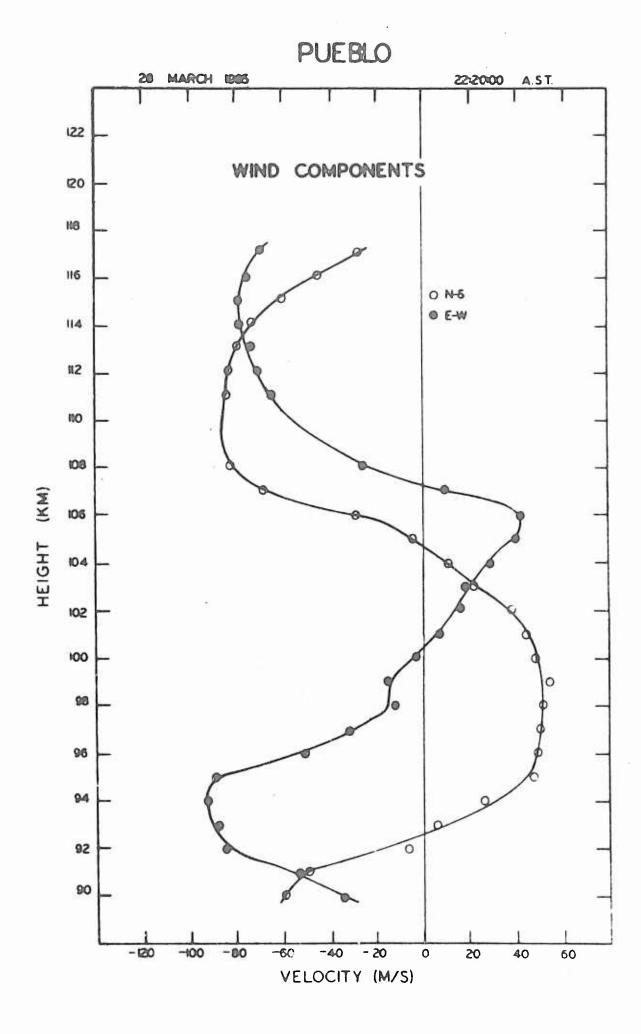
39. (Hos) 18

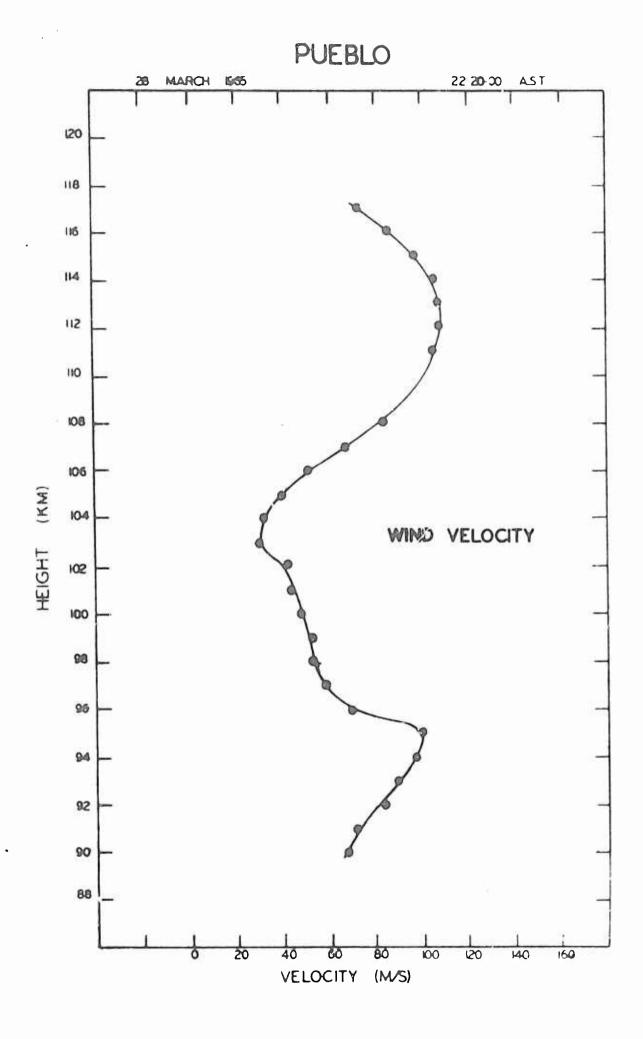


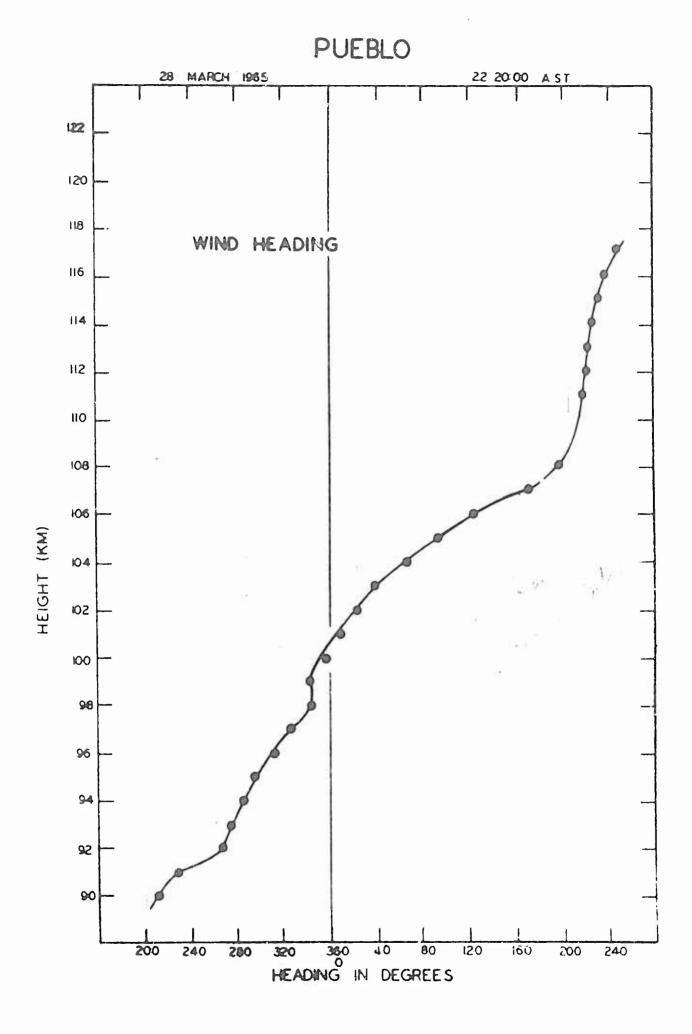
re our water is well and in a training his last a training the hours the histories and the constraint the histories had been a last and the constraint the histories and the histories and the constraint the histories and the constra

31.01	560	20 TIMMEN		
	MIND	WIND	WIND	
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-5	E - w
90.0	209.6	67.9	-59.0	-33 • 6
91.0	227.5	71.9	-48.6	-53.0
92.0	266.0	84 • 4	-5.9	-84.2
93.0	274.0	88.6	6 • 2	-88.3
94.0	286.0	96.7	26 • 6	-93.0
95.0	296 • 0	99.6	43.6	-84.5
96.0	313.6	70.3	48.5	-50.9
97.0	327.3	58 • 9	49.5	-31.8
98.0	345.6	52 • 6	51.0	-13.1
99.0	343.8	53 • 2	51.0	-14.8
100.0	356 • 4	48 • 3	48 • 2	-3.0
101.0	10.1	44.4	43.7	7 • 8
102.0	24.0	42.5	38 • 8	17.3
103.0	39.4	29.5	22.8	18.8
104.0	68.3	31.9	11.8	29.7
105.0	93.5	40 . 4	-2.5	40.3
106.0	123.5	51.3	-28 • 3	42.8
107.0	170.3	67.6	-66.7	11.4
108.0	196.9	84 • 5	-80.8	-24.6
111.0	217.6	105.3	-83.4	-64 • 2
112.0	220.6	108 • 1	-82 • 1	-70.4
113.0	223.1	107.4	-78.5	-73.3
114.0	226.9	106 • 1	-72.5	-7/•5
115.0	232.8	98 • 1	-59 • 4	-78 • 1
116.0	239.4	85.7	-43.7	-73.8
117.0	248.6	73.9	-27.0	-38.7

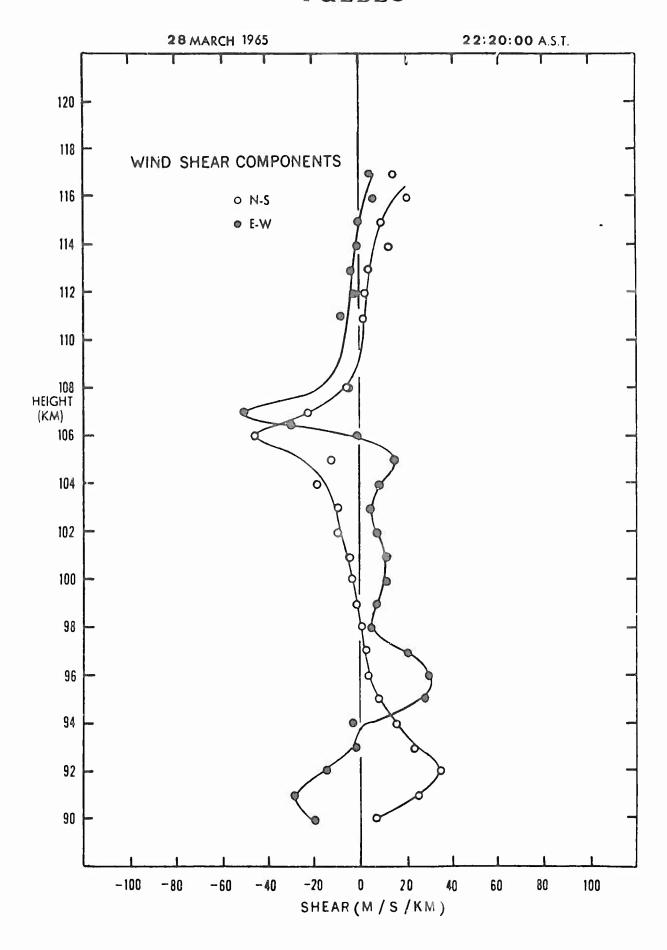
SHOT PUEBLO 28 MARCH 1965 22-20-00 AST







# **PUEBLO**



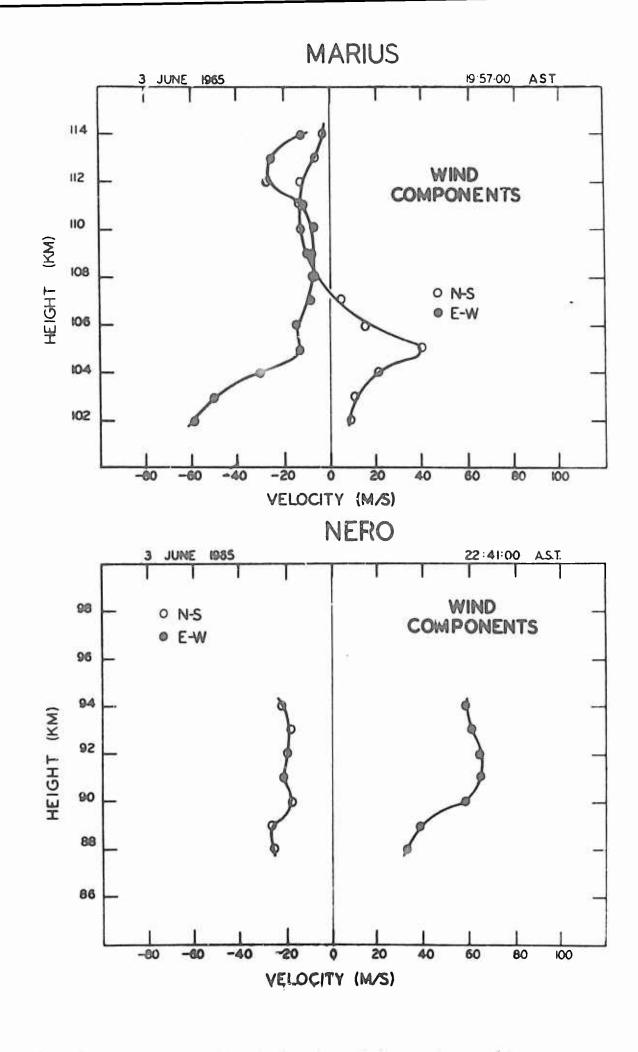
SECTION III

SEVEN TRAIL RELEASES June 3-11, 1965

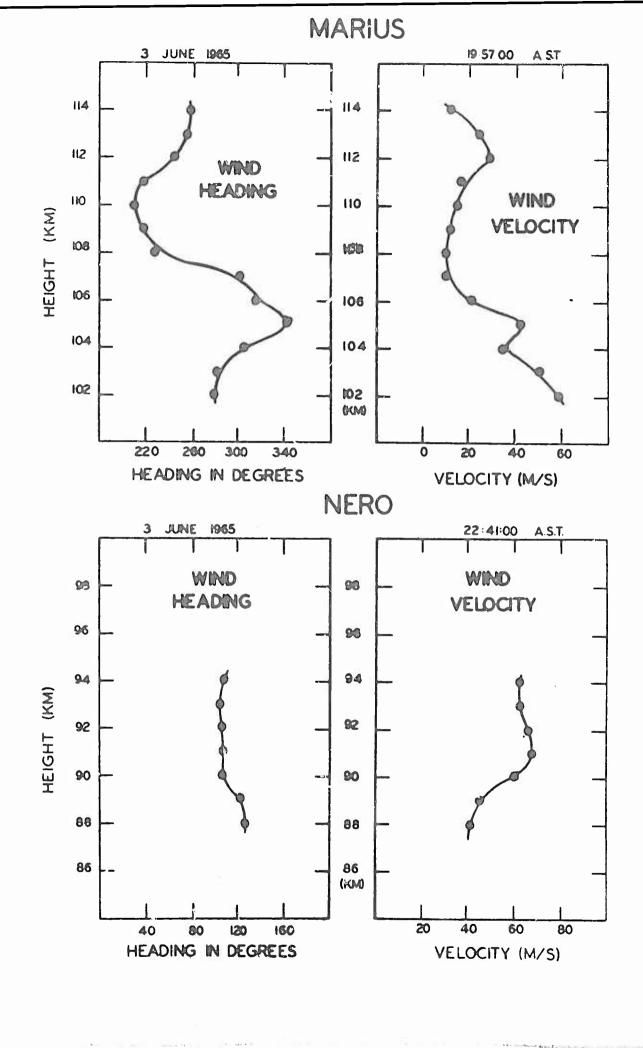
SHOT MARIUS 3 JUNE 1965 19-57-00 AST

	MIND	MIND	MIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-W
102.0	279.5	59 • 3	9.7	-58.5
103.0	282.5	50.7	10.9	-49.5
104.0	306.7	37.2	22.2	-29.9
105.0	343.1	43.5	41.6	-12.7
106.0	313.0	21.6	16.1	-14.5
107.0	305.4	10.2	5.9	-8.3
108.0	229.8	10.2	-6.6	-7.8
109.0	219.4	12.5	-9.7	-8.0
110.0	211.6	14.0	-12.0	-7.3
111.0	219.8	17.1	-13.1	-11.0
112.0	245.3	29.9	-12.5	-27.2
113.0	256.6	25.6	-5.9	-24.9
114.0	258 • 4	12.7	-2.5	-12.4

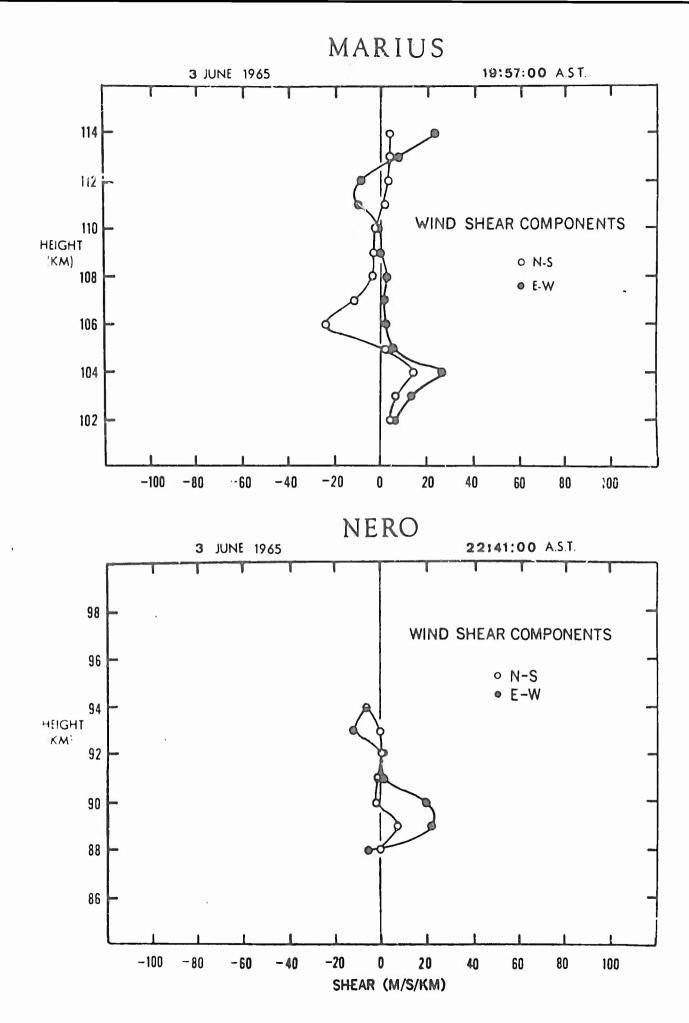
ALTITUDE	WIND HEADING	WIND VELOCITY	WIND COM	MPONENTS
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-W
88.0	127.0	41.9	-25.2	33.5
89.0	122.5	45 • 8	-24.6	38.7
90.0	106.3	61.0	-17.1	58.5
91.0	108.1	68 • 2	-21.2	64.9
92.0	106.7	67.0	-19.2	64.2
93.0	105.7	62.6	-17.0	60.3
94.0	109.2	62.9	-20.7	59.4



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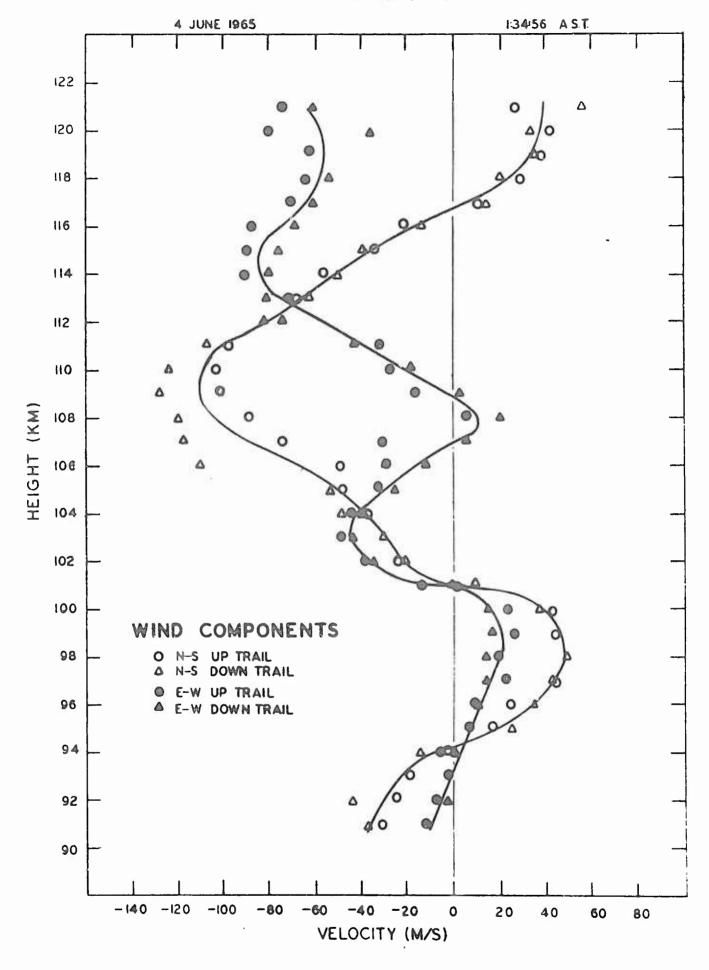
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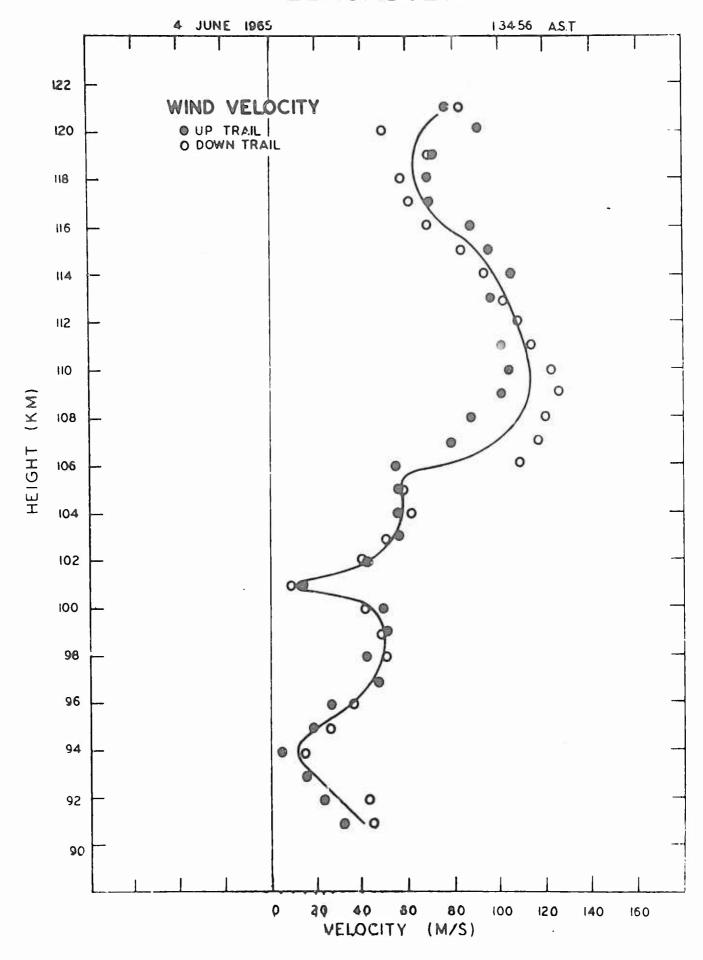
	WIND	WIND	WIND	COMPONENTS
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		(M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	- E W
91.0	201.4	30.2	-28 • 2	-11.0
92.0	195.6	23.6	-22 • 7	-6 • 3
93.0	185.9	15 • 8	-15 • 7	-1.6
94.0	259.0	4 • 8	-0.9	-4 • 7
95.0	25.8	19.0	17.1	8.3
96.0	21.0	26 • 7	25.0	9.6
97.0	25.0	47.9	43 . 4	20.3
98.0	26.1	42.9	38.5	18.9
99.0	30.1	52 • 4	45 • 4	26.3
100.0	27.5	50.0	44.3	23.1
101.0	281.3	14.5	2 . 9	-14.3
102.0	240.1	43 • 4	-21.6	-37.6
103.0	238.6	56 • 6	-29.5	-48.3
104.0	231.7	56 • 5	-35.0	-44.3
105.0	214.5	57.1	-47 • 1	-32 • 4
106.0	211.0	<b>55 • 8</b>	-47.8	-28.8
107.0	201.9	79.5	-73.8	-29.6
108.0	176 • 2	87.7	-87.5	5 • 8
109.0	189.1	101 • 2	-99.9	-16.0
110.0	194.1	105.4	-102 • 2	-25.7
111.0	197.8	100.9	-96 • 1	-30.8
113.0	226.5	96.8	-66.7	-70 • 2
114.0	238.4	105.5	-55 • 2	-89.9
115.0	249.7	94 • 8	-32 • 8	-89 • 0
116.0	256.9	87.8	-19.9	-85.5
117.0	279.7	70•7	11.9	-69.7
118.0	294.6	69.0	28.7	-62.7
119.0	302 • 8	71.6	38 • 8	-60 • 2
120.0	298 • 8	90.6	43.7 .	-79 - 4
121.0	291.3	77 • 8	28 • 2	-72.5

ALTITUDE HEADING VELO	IND WIND COMPONENTS
	OCITY (M/S)
(KM) (DEG) (M/	(S) N-S E-W
91.0 143.4 45	5.6 ~36.7 27.2
92.0 182.0 43	3.7 -43.7 -1.6
93.0 141.6 53	3 • 2 -41 • 7 33 • 1
	<b>-14.6 2.0</b>
95.0 22.4 27	7.0 25.0 10.3
96.0 17.1 36	5.7 35.0 10.8
97.0 19.1 46	5.1 43.6 15.1
	0.9 48.6 15.0
	9.4 46.3 17.1
	1.6 38.7 15.3
	9.5 9.5 0.3
	0.6 -21.5 -34.4
	2.4 -29.7 -43.2
	2.1 -48.6 -38.7
	8.5 -52.9 -25.0
	9.3 -109.3 -1.4
	7.9 -117.6 7.7
	0.9 -119.2 20.3
	6.5 -126.4 4.1
110.0 187.6 123	
	4.2 -106.4 -41.3
	8.6 -80.9 -72.4
	1.9 -62.0 -80.8
	<b>4.0 -50.2 -79.5</b>
	3.3 -38.0 -74.1
	9.1 -12.9 -67.9
	1.9 15.1 -60.1
	7.9 20.6 -54.1
	0.3 36.5 -60.1
	9.6 35.6 -34.5
121.0 313.8 83	3 • 4 57 • 7 - 60 • 2

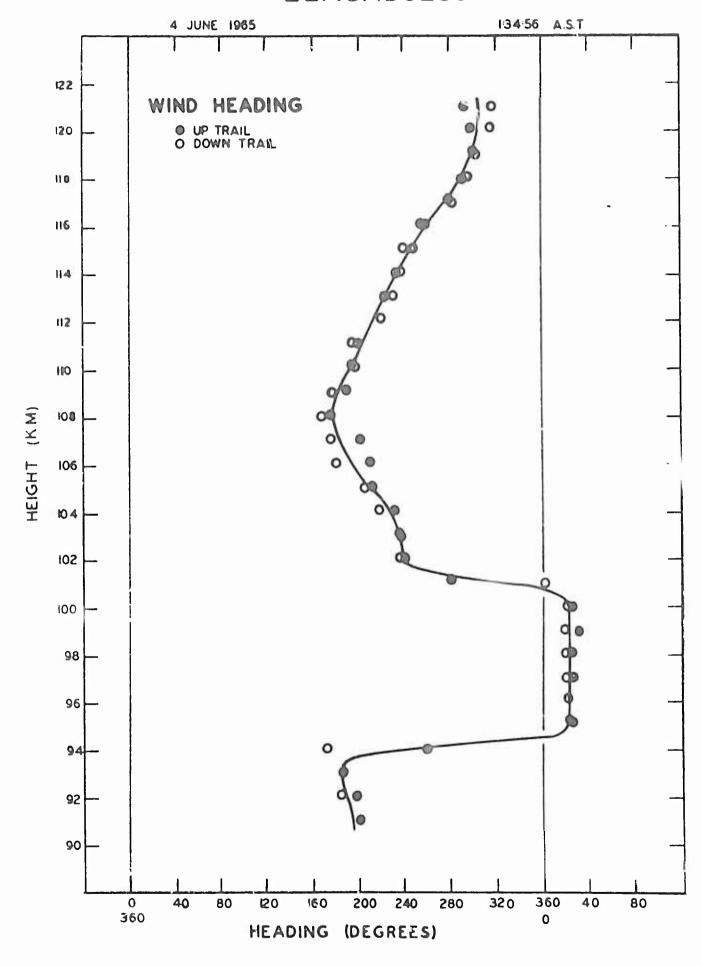
#### **LLAGABULUS**



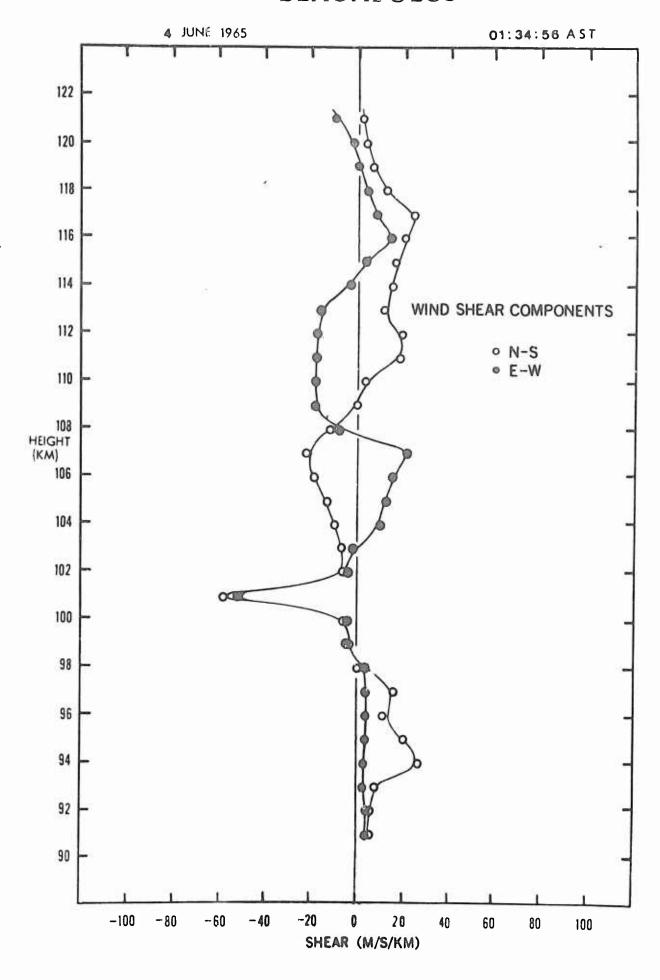
## **ELAGABULUS**



## **ELAGABULUS**

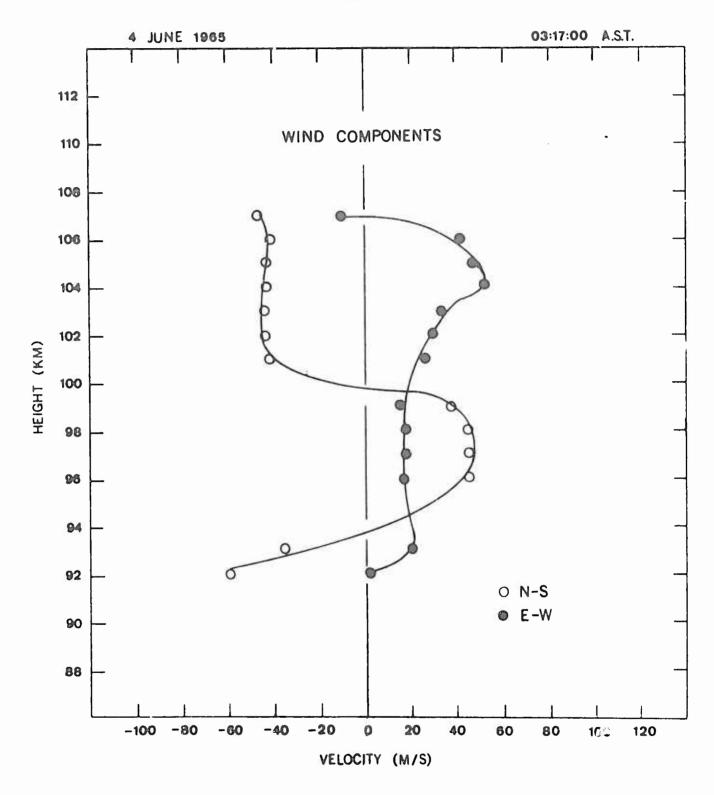


## **ELAGABULUS**



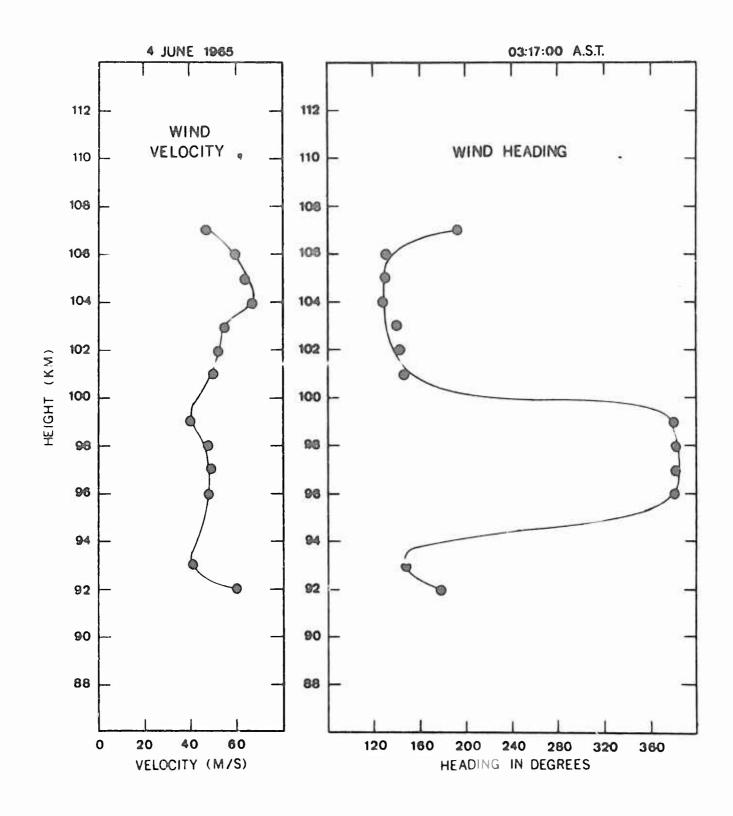
ALTITUDE	WIND HEADING	WIND	MIND	COMPONENTS
(KM)	(DEG)	VELOCITY		(M/S)
92.0	· ·	(M/S)	N-S	£-#
	179.0	59.8	-59.7	1.0
93.0	149.3	41.4	-35.6	
96.0	21.1	48.3	45.1	21.2
97.0	21.8	49.4	1/	17.4
98.0	21.6	48.9	45.9	18.3
99.0	21.0		45.5	18 • C
101.0	146.9	40.0	37.3	14.3
102.0		49.6	-41.6	2/.1
	144.7	52 • 4	-42.8	30.2
103.0	141.2	55.2	-43.0	34.6
104.0	128.5	67.7	-42.2	
105.0	132.1	63.8		53.0
106.0	132.4	59.3	-42.8	47.3
107.0	193.1	-	-40.0	43.8
	47201	47.2	-46.0	-10 7

### **FABIUS**

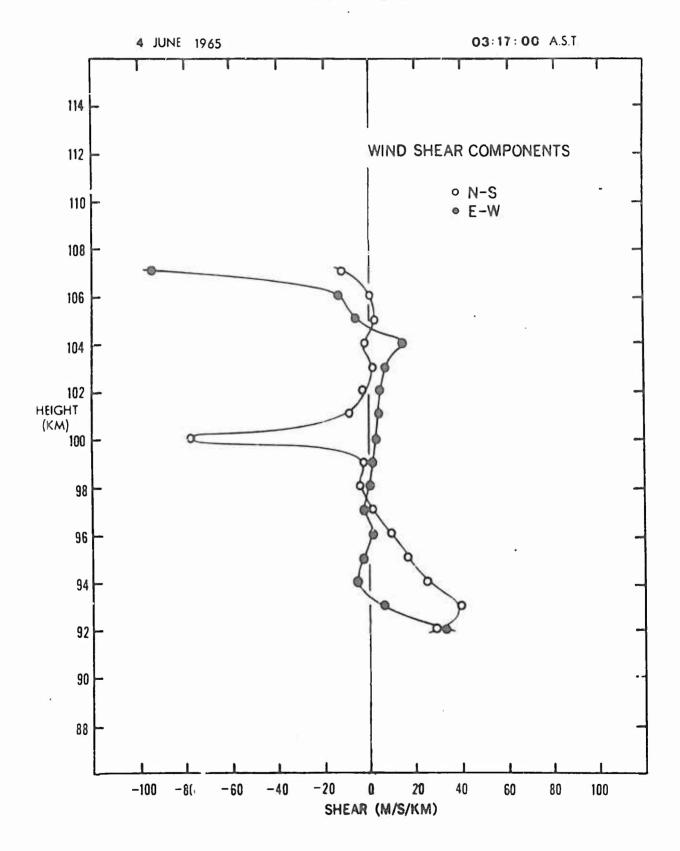


3

## **FABIUS**



## **FABIUS**



ALTITUDE	WIND HEADING	WIND VELOCITY	MIND	COMPONENTS (M/S)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-W
95.0	238.3	39.7	-20.9	-33.8
96.0	243.9	39.0	-17.2	-35 • 1
97.0	243.9	39.2	-17.2	-35.3
98.0	296 • 4	33.2	14.7	-29.7
99.0	314.3	39 • 8	27.8	-28 • 5
100.0	230.9	30 • 4	-19.2	-23.6
101.0	206.6	36.5	-32.6	-16 • 4
102.0	176.4	46.5	-46.4	2.9
103.0	175.2	51.7	-51 • 3	6 • 1

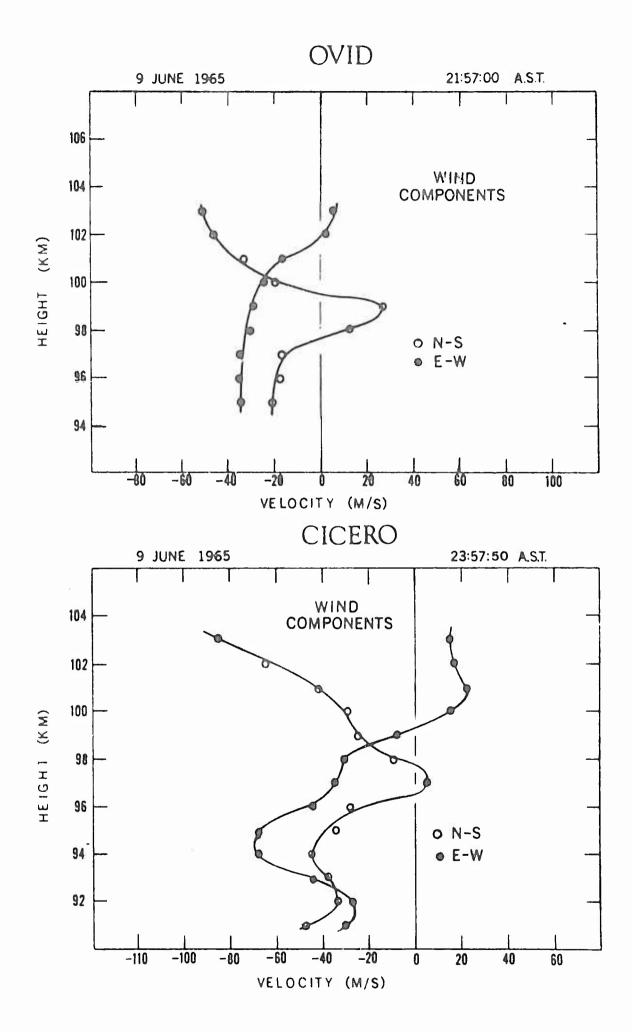
SHOT	C I	CE	ERO

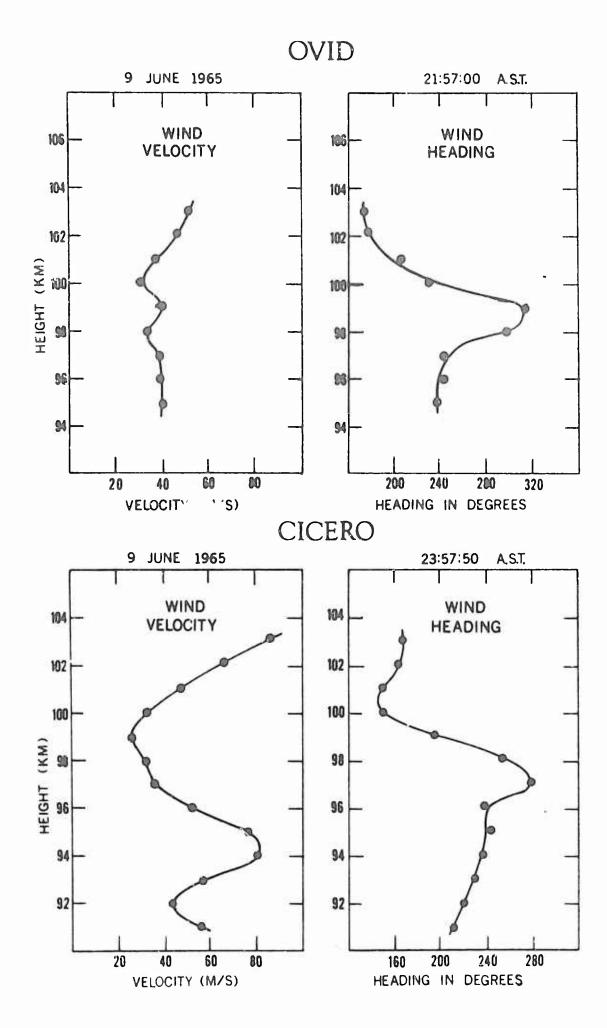
9 JUNE 1969	9	JL	INE	1	9	6	5
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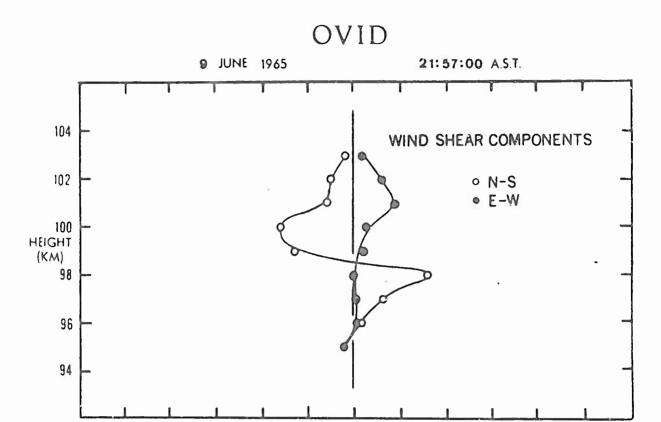
23-57-50 AST

	WIND	DNIW	WIND CO	OMPONENTS
ALTITUDE	HEADING	VELOCITY		1/5)
(KM)	(DEG)	(M/S)	N-S	E-W
91.0	212.0	56 • 0	-47.5	-29.6
92.0	220.0	42 • 6	-32.7	-27.4
93.0	229.6	57 • 4	-37.2	-43.7
94.0	236.8	81 • 4	-44.6	-68 • 1
95.0	243.8	76.5	-33.8	-68.6
96.0	237.3	52 .0	-28 • 1	-43.8
97.0	277 • 8	35 • 8	4 . 8	-35.5
98.0	254.6	31.9	-8 • 5	-30.8
99.0	197.1	26.0	-24.9	-7.7
100.0	151.9	32.7	-28.8	15.4
101.0	152 • 2	48 • 0	-42.4	22.4
102.0	165.3	67.2	-65.0	17.0
103.0	170.0	86.7	-85.4	15.0

2







-20

60

80

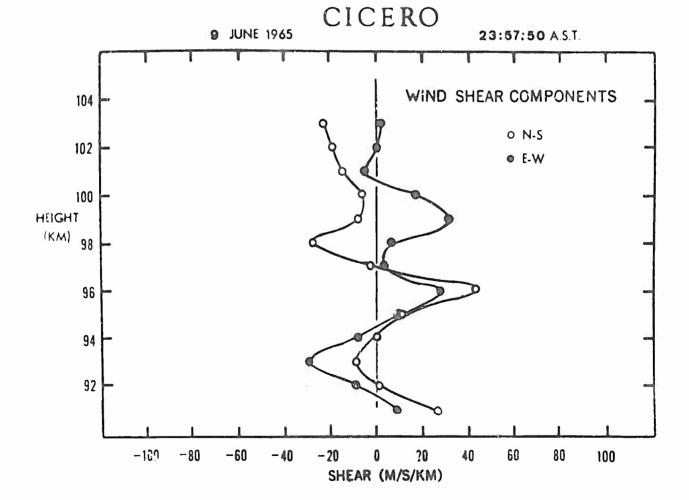
100

-40

-100

-80

-60



75 • 2

71.9

52.3

30.1

-20.5

-15.0

-2.8

5.8

72.3

70.4

52.3

29.6

105.0

106.0

107.0

108.0

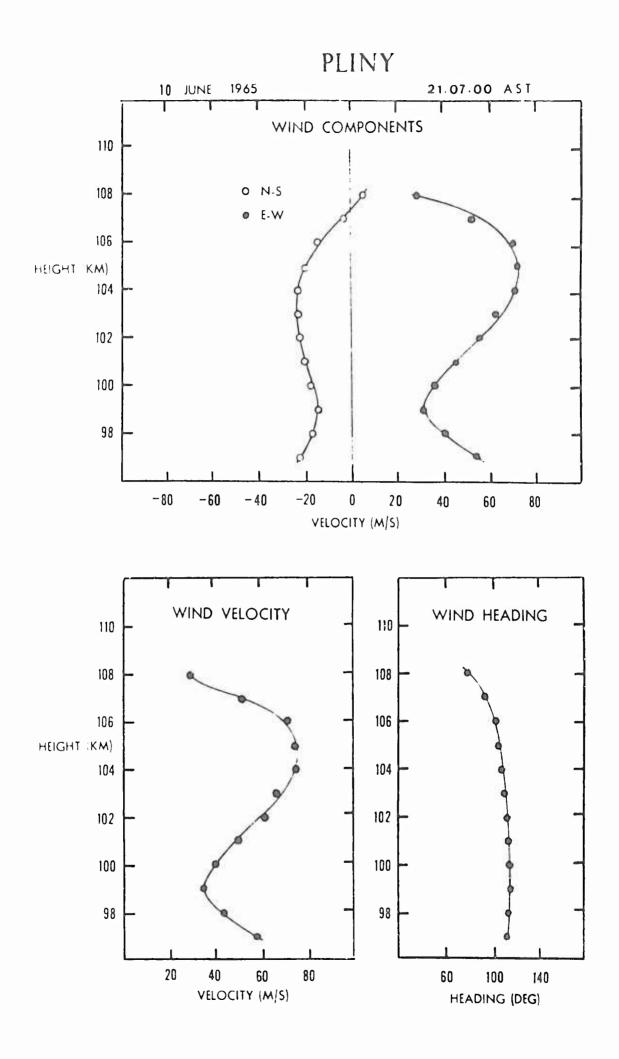
105.9

102.0

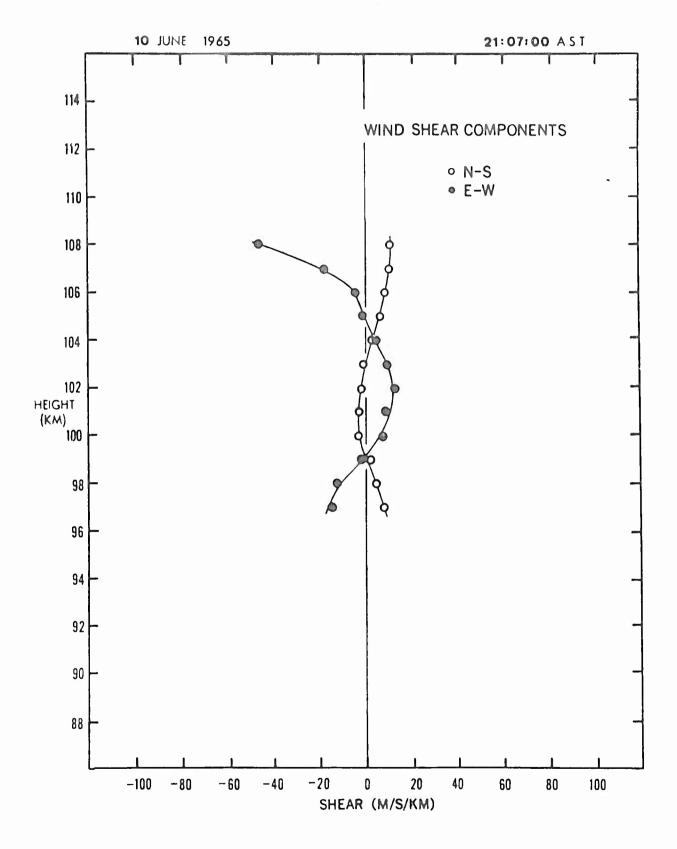
93.1

79.0

3



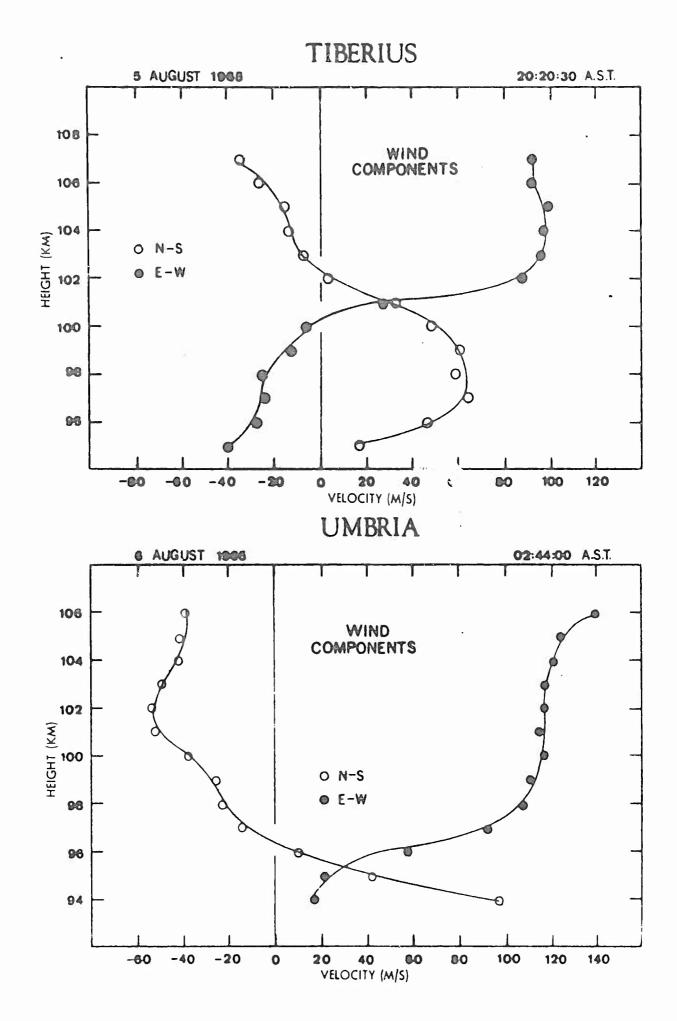
## PLINY

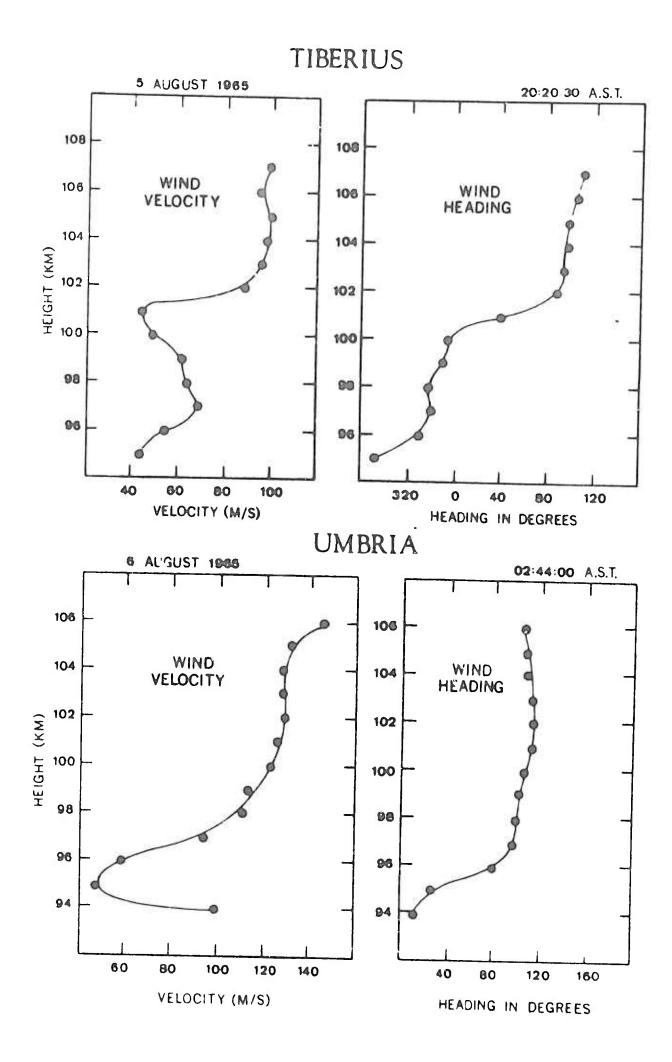


SECTION IV

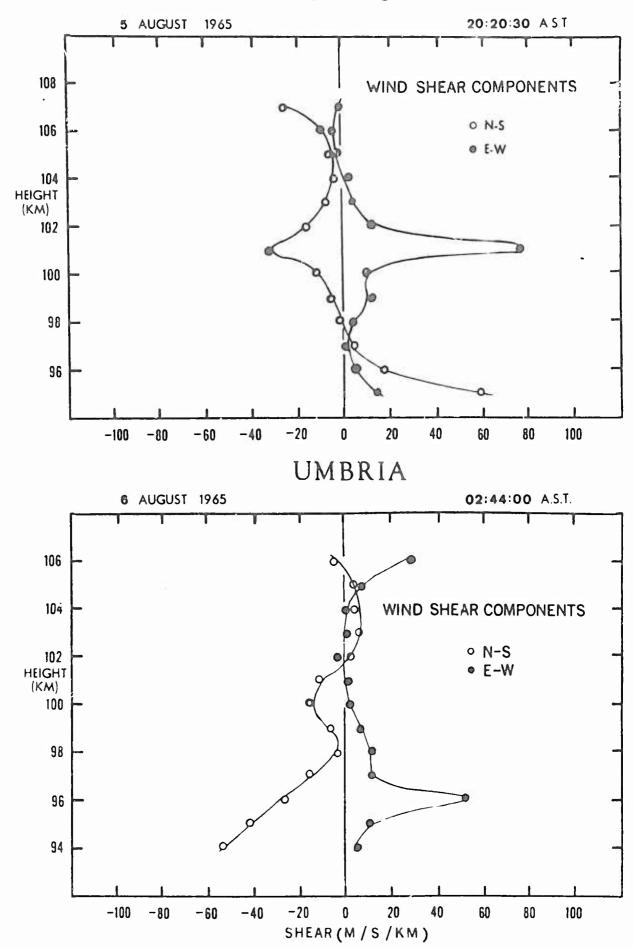
TWO TRAIL RELEASES August 5-6, 1965

SHOT	TIBERIU	S	5	AUGUST	1965	20-20-	3 7 C S T
	W	IND	WIN	ID	WIND	COMPONE	NTS
ALTITU	DE HE	ADING VE	ELOC	YTI		(M/S)	
(KM)	(	DEG)	(M/S	5)	N-5		E w
95.0	2	92 - 6	43.	6	16.8	-	40.2
96.0	3	3 ∪ • 0	53.	8	46 • 6	-	26.9
97.0	3	40.7	69.	0	65.1		22.8
98.0	3	36.9	63.	9	58.8	_	25.1
99.0	3	49.4	62.	2	61.1	-	11.5
100.0	3	52.8	49.	2	48.8		-6 . ,
101.0		4 7 • 2	43.	7	33.4		28.3
102.0		88.0	88.	5	3 • 0		98.4
103.0		94.5	95.	9	-7.5		95.6
104.0		97.9	97	8	-13.5		16.9
105.0		98.8	100.	2	-15 • 4		99.0
106.0	1	05.8	94.	9	-25.9		91.3
107.0	1	10.0	98•	5	-33.7		92.5









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Se	cu	rity	Cla	ssi	fica	tion

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ftlanta, Georgia		26. GROUP	
3. REPORT TITLE			
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JULY 1964-AUGUST 1965)			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)			
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5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)			
Robert L. Fuller	•		
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During the period July 1964 to August 1965, eighteen luminous trails were produced between 87km and 121km by the release of tri-methyl aluminum from projectiles fired from a smoothbore sixteen-ingh gun located on the West Indian island of Barbados (57.5°W, 13.19N). These trails were photographed from neighboring islands and analyzed to yield wind profiles. Four such trails were produced in July 1964, five in March 1965, seven in June 1965, and two in August 1965. These were grouped in four one-trail-nights, five two-trail-nights, and one four-trail-night (3-4 June 1965). This report contains the tabulated wind data from all eighteen trails together with plots versus altitude of wind components, wind speed, wind heading, and wind shear components.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
Security Classification LINK A LINK B LINK C KEY WORDS ROLE ROLE ROLE HARP High Altitude Research Project Ionospheric Winds

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Security Classification